FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

4 SEPTEMBER 1986

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi naval units landed on the oil-loading platform occupied by Iranian troops and liquidated all pockets of Iranian resistance on or around the platform, the Iraqi command claimed in a communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. The Iraqi Navy and Air Force worked together to destroy the four Iranian brigades which had seized the platform and to interdict Iranian shipping bringing in fresh troops. The communique said a number of Iranian vessels were sunk, including a missile boat and a large supply ship. While the Iraqi communique acknowledged the loss of one Iraqi plane, an Iranian Joint Staff statement cited by IRNA maintained that four Iraqi planes were downed in various sectors 3 September. Regarding the situation on the oil-loading platform, Tehran radio announced earlier that Iranian forces had removed radar equipment and set the platform on fire.

In other Gulf developments, Voice of the Masses carried an Iraqi spokesman's announcement that Iraqi planes hit a large maritime target off the Iranian coast 4 September. The Iranian Navy's seizure of a Soviet cargo ship was confirmed by IRNA, which noted that Iranian personnel were inspecting the vessel in line with Iran's policy of inspecting any vessel suspected of carrying war-related goods for Iraq. In Riyadh, a Saudi military source cited by SPA denied accusations from Iran that Saudi AWACS aircraft provided information to the Iraqi Air Force during its 12 August raid on Sirri Island. As for Iran's oil production, an Iranian Oil Ministry official told IRNA that Iran has reduced output to 2.3 million bpd in line with the OPEC quota agreement.

At the nonaligned summit in Harare, Iraqi delegation leader Taha Yasin Ramadan proposed that the NAM establish a committee chaired by the Zimbabwean prime minister to determine who is responsible for the Iran-Iraq war, INA reported. Ramadan challenged Iran to prove the "lies and falsehoods" contained in the Iranian president's speech at the conference.

Libya

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi met with the leaders of the Nigerian, Sudanese, and Saudi delegation leaders in Harare, Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio reported, adding that the talks focused on bilateral relations and the "tense situation created by the U.S. administration" in the Mediterranean. In Tripoli, the revolutionary committees' newspaper *Al-Jamahiriyah* predicted that a future U.S. attack on Libya would consist of a missile strike in conjunction with landing operations, TANJUG noted. Libya's response should include sending planes on "suicide missions" against U.S. targets, the paper stated.

Lebanon

Three French UNIFIL soldiers were killed by a landmine explosion in a village east of Tyre 4 September, Beirut radio reported. Noting that the explosion was detonated by remote control, a French officer cited by Paris radio said the attack was specifically directed against the French force.

Israel

An exchange of messages between Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Jordan's King Husayn has increased the chances of promoting a political move with Jordan's active participation, according to sources close to Peres cited by *Hadashot*. The messages, relayed through U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy, raised "new ideas" regarding Palestinian participation in peace negotiations, the paper asserted.

As for relations with Egypt, Jerusalem radio reported that the completion of the arbitral compromis on Tabah is being delayed because Egypt has changed its position on the marking of four border points.

DRA

The DRA Armed Forces captured "a large number of chemical weapons of the British type" during recent operations against "counterrevolutionary bands," Kabul radio reported.

Karachi radio said the mujahidin inflicted heavy losses on DRA-Soviet forces during recent attacks in Paktia.

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 171 *4 September 1986*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

OPEC AFFAIRS

Countries Cut Oil Production Per OPEC Decision ..... B 1
Kuwait Cuts 43.7% *[KUNA]* ..... B 1
Oman Cuts by 50,000 BPD ..... B 1
UAE Cuts to 950,000 BPD *[QNA]* ..... B 1

ARABIAN PENINSULA

KUWAIT

AL-SIYASAH on Moroccan Abrogation of Oujda Treaty ..... C 1

OMAN

Minister Makes Statement, Departs for Harare ..... C 1

PDRY

Reportage on Armed Forces Day Celebrations ..... C 1
Al-Bayd Receives USSR's Smirnov ..... C 1
Smirnov Speaks at Rally ..... C 2
Defense Minister Addresses Rally ..... C 3
Al-Bayd Speaks ..... C 3
Tours Soviet Military Ship ..... C 6

SAUDI ARABIA

Tehran Report of AWACS Aid for Iraqi Attack Denied ..... C 7
French Foreign Minister Raimond Continues Visit ..... C 7
Raimond Comments ..... C 7
Raimond, Delegation Depart ..... C 8
Foreign Minister Departs for Nonaligned Summit ..... C 8

YAR

General People's Congress Conference Held in Sanaa ..... C 8
Salih Speaks ..... C 8
Communique Read; Congress Ends ..... C 9

EGYPT

Visa Requirements Imposed on Moroccan Citizens ..... D 1
Defense Ministry Denies U.S. Used Naval Facilities *[AL-AHALI 3 Sep]* ..... D 1
AL-AHALI Reports on 'Sea Wind' Exercises *[27 Aug]* ..... D 1
Mubarak Receives Phone Call From King Husayn ..... D 1
Romanian Official Arrives on 1-Day Visit ..... D 1

IRAQ

Four-Point Plan Proposed To End Gulf War ..... E 1
Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran ..... E 1

Communique No 2,348 ..... E 1
'Large Maritime Target' Hit ..... E 2
Prime Minister Begins 3-Day Visit to France *[cross-reference]* ..... E 2

LEBANON

Two French Soldiers Killed as Landmine Explodes *[VOL]* ..... G 1
Third Dies; Amal Arrests Suspects ..... G 1
Israelis, Lahd Forces Fire on UNIFIL Ghanaians ..... G 1
Israeli Gunboats Fire at Fishermen South of Tyre ..... G 1
Israeli Helicopters Raid Hasbayya ..... G 1
Hizballah Kidnaps Security Officers, Releases One *[VOL]* ..... G 1
Second Set Free ..... G 1
Two Explosions Reported in East Beirut 3 Sep *[Voice of the Mountain]* ..... G 1
Cause No Damage *[VOL]* ..... G 1
Amal Denies Revolt by Al-Biqa' Officials *[Voice of National Resistance]* ..... G 2

SYRIA

AL-QABAS: Al-Asad Secretly Visited Moscow *[1 Sep]* ..... H 1
Al-Asad Receives Envoys, Messages in Damascus ..... H 1
Romania's Stoian ..... H 1
Sudan's Education Minister ..... H 1
Prime Minister Confers With Kuwaiti Trade Official ..... H 1
Al-Ahmar, Delegation Return From Libya ..... H 1
Trade Unions Back Government Economic Policy ..... H 1
Gasoline Prices Reportedly Raised 35 Percent *[INA]* ..... H 1
TISHRIN on Bonds Between 'New' Lebanon, Syria ..... H 2

ISRAEL

Weizman Returns From Europe, Denies Secrecy of Trip ..... I 1
Summit Snagged by Stall in Tabah Negotiations *[HADASHOT 4 Sep]* ..... I 1
Peres Hopes Husayn To Agree to Phased Negotiations *[MA'ARIV 3 Sep]* ..... I 1
Energy Minister Shahal Invited to Egypt ..... I 2
Shamir Advocates Return to Autonomy Plan ..... I 2
Peres, Treasury Decide To Extend Economic Program ..... I 2
Lahd Speaks on UNIFIL, Beirut Agreement ..... I 2
Tax Burden Reaches Country's 'All-Time Record' *[THE JERUSALEM POST 3 Sep]* ..... I 2

NONALIGNED SUMMIT

TANJUG Rounds Up 2 Sep Summit Session ..... L 1
Further Details on Proceedings *[TANJUG]* ..... L 1
Text of Castro's Speech at 2 Sep Summit Session *[Havana]* ..... L 2
Algeria's Ibrahimi Delivers President's Speech 2 Sep *[APS]* ..... L 7
Gandhi Hosts Dinner for NAM Heads of State *[Harare]* ..... L 8
Third Day of Nonaligned Summit Opens in Harare *[TANJUG]* ..... L 8
Peru's Garcia Speaks on Economy, Financial Apartheid *[Lima]* ..... L 8
SFRY's Hasani Calls for Disarmament, Cooperation *[TANJUG]* ..... L 14
Ghali Reviews Egypt's Commitment to Nonalignment *[MENA]* ..... L 18
Malaysian Prime Minister on Kampuchean Proposal *[TANJUG]* ..... L 19
Guyana's Hoyte Urges Permanent Nuclear Test Ban *[TANJUG]* ..... L 19
Mozambique's Machel Outlines NAM's 'Key Role' *[TANJUG]* ..... L 19
Minister Denies Al-Qadhdhafi To Leave 'Suddenly' *[TANJUG]* ..... L 19
PANA Reports Libyan Demonstrations Held ..... L 19
Al-Qadhdhafi To Continue To Aid 'Liberation' Forces *[SAPA]* ..... L 19
SWAPO's Nujoma Holds Press Conference at Summit *[SAPA]* ..... L 20
Claims RSA Using Chemical Weapons *[SAPA]* ..... L 20
Iran's Khamene'i Discusses 'Punishment' of Iraq *[Tehran]* ..... L 21
Castro Interviewed on Nicaragua, Apartheid *[Tehran]* ..... L 21

Zimbabwe's Shamuyarira Reacts to U.S. Aid Suspension *[TANJUG]* ..... L 21
Political, Economic Committees Work on Documents *[TANJUG]* ..... L 22
Political Committee Discusses Afghanistan Issue *[Tehran]* ..... L 22
TANJUG Rounds Up 3 Sep 'General Debate' ..... L 22
3d Plenary Session Ends After 12 Hours *[TANJUG]* ..... L 24
Argentine, Senegalese Presidents Depart 3 Sep *[TANJUG]* ..... L 24
Messages Sent Welcoming Convening of NAM Summit ..... L 24
UN Secretary General Sends Message *[SAPA]* ..... L 24
Gorbachev Greetings Reported *[Harare]* ..... L 25
GDR's Honecker Sends Message *[Harare]* ..... L 25
Romania's Ceausescu Greets Summit *[SAPA]* ..... L 25

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Abdelghani Meets Libyan, Syrian, Saharan Officials ..... Q 1

LIBYA

Jallud, Rafiqdust Mark Links, Seek Saddam's Demise *[IRNA]* ..... Q 1
Jallud, Rafiqdust Meet Again 3 Sep ..... Q 1
Rafiqdust Departs ..... Q 1
Jallud Receives Sudan's Al-Banna, Delegation ..... Q 1
Receives Palestinians ..... Q 2
People's Committee Seeks Proof of U.S. 'Claims' ..... Q 2
JANA Editor: NATO Norway Action Targets USSR ..... Q 3
Decries Maneuvers in Denmark, FRG ..... Q 3
Further on Departures of Visiting Delegations ..... Q 3
Bulgarians Leave 3 Sep ..... Q 3
GDR's Kleiber, Delegation Depart ..... Q 3
Mauritanians Depart 2 Sep ..... Q 3
Polish Delegation Ends Visit ..... Q 4
SRV Delegation Departs 3 Sep ..... Q 4
Syrian Delegation Departs 2 Sep ..... Q 4

MAURITANIA

New Ministers, Chief of Defense Staff Appointed ..... Q 4

MOROCCO

Press Comments on Hassan Break With Libya ..... Q 4

SUDAN

Al-Mahdi Plans Iran Visit, Tehran Embassy Opening ..... Q 5
SPLM Spokesman Says Dialogue 'Sole Avenue' to Peace *[Radio SPLA]* ..... Q 5
Al-Mahdi Confers With U.S. Senator Kassebaum ..... Q 5
Kassebaum Denies Support for Garang ..... Q 5
Al-Mahdi, Officials Discuss Relations With Uganda ..... Q 6
Official Views Visit to Chad, Libyan Involvement ..... Q 6
Radio SPLA Reports Military Operations in South ..... Q 6
Forces Kill 50 Government Troops ..... Q 6
Ambush Kills 17 ..... Q 6
Shell Terekeka ..... Q 6
Increase Waw Activity ..... Q 6
Shell Ayod ..... Q 7

TUNISIA

Defense Ministry Confirms Lazraq Execution ..... Q 7
N'uman Named To Defense Council Position ..... Q 7
KUNA: Former PM's Son Freed After 1-Month Detention ..... Q 7

WESTERN SAHARA

Algiers: 20 Moroccan Troops Die in Saharan Attack ..... Q 7

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

SUNA: Eritrean Front Attacks Asmara Military Airport ..... R 1

TANZANIA

Malaysian Prime Minister Begins 2-Day Visit ..... R 1
Meets With Nyerere ..... R 1

UGANDA

Al-Qadhdhafi, Thomas Sankara Due in Kampala 4 Sep ..... R 1
NRA Confirms Trial for Officials in Shooting Incident ..... R 1

WEST AFRICA

BURKINA FASO

Decree Announces Members of New Cabinet ..... T 1

GHANA

Commentary Denounces UK Government Visa Decision ..... T 1
Termed Administrative Move ..... T 2
PNDC Announces Libya To Reschedule Oil Debt ..... T 2
World Bank Representative Arrives To Assess Economy *[PANA]* ..... T 3
Malta Agrees to Trade Links; Delegation Will Visit ..... T 3

GUINEA

Conakry Assesses Edouard Benjamin's East Bloc Tour ..... T 3
'Friendly' Sofia Visit ..... T 3
Talks in Bucharest ..... T 3

LIBERIA

AFP Cites Report of Security Forces Alert ..... T 4
Opposition Leaders Claim 'Mass Graves' at Prison ..... T 4

MALI

Labor Leaders Meet Prime Minister Over Grievances ..... T 5

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Savimbi Leadership Reaffirmed at Congress Close *[KUP]* ..... U 1

LESOTHO

PRC Embassy Announces Donation of Corn ..... U 1

MOZAMBIQUE

Minister Claims Aid Offers Against MNR Received *[Lusaka]* ..... U 1
USSR Shipping Line To Begin Cargo Service *[SAPA]* ..... U 1

NAMIBIA

SWATF Commander Says SWAPO Membership Drops *[Johannesburg]* ..... U 1
SWAPO Spokesman Says 580 RSA Dead in 7 Months *[Maputo]* ..... U 2
SWAPO Kills 5 Civilians in Ovambo Attack *[SAPA]* ..... U 2

SOUTH AFRICA

Ban on Reporting 'Security Action' Reissued ..... U 2
'Trouble' Erupts in Soweto as Mass Funeral Banned ..... U 3
Suzman Calls for Soweto Investigation ..... U 3
Heunis Turns Down Probe of Soweto Events ..... U 4
SACC Criticizes Restrictions on Funerals ..... U 4
Attempt To Overturn Funeral Restrictions Fails ..... U 5
Minister's Power To Ban Publications Invalid ..... U 5
Further on Court Ruling ..... U 5
Court Explains Ruling ..... U 5
ANC Suspect Held, Arms Cache Found in Durban ..... U 6
Liberals Win Easily in Cape Town By-Election ..... U 6
'Massive Voter Stayaway' Noted ..... U 7
SABC Commentary Says Africa Offered Lifeline ..... U 7
Top Businessman Comments on Sanctions, Education ..... U 8
Minister Comments on Low National Productivity ..... U 10
P.W. Botha Approves Pop Song Commissioning ..... U 10
Information Bureau Releases 3 Sep Unrest Report ..... U 11
Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems ..... U 11

ZIMBABWE

Nkomo Appeals for Cooperation With Mugabe *[SAPA]* ..... U 13

Countries Cut Oil Production Per OPEC Decision

Kuwait Cuts 43.7%

LD011700 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1233 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Shamil Khayri dispatch]

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 1 Sep (KUNA) — Kuwait cut down its daily rate of oil production by 43.7 percent as of today. Thus the maximum level of Kuwait's oil production will total 900,000 bpd. This is in accordance with the OPEC agreement reached in Geneva last month.

In a statement to KUNA today Mansur Muhammad al-Furayh, the executive assistant of the supplies official at the Kuwait Petroleum Company, said that Kuwait's oil production has in fact been cut as of today to 900,000 barrels a day which represents the quota allocated to Kuwait. Kuwait's oil production in the past months averaged 1.6 million bpd. By making these cuts Kuwait is implementing the word and spirit of the OPEC agreement. [passage omitted]

Al-Furayh said that the Kuwait Petroleum Company has stopped all immediate and forthcoming sales for the months of September and October and reduced the operational capacity of its oil refineries so that the total Kuwaiti oil production, whether for export or for refining, will be in line with Kuwait's official production quota.

He said that the Kuwait Petroleum Company has reduced the quantities of oil it exports to its clients abroad. However, he asserted that the company gives priority to its regular clients.

Oman Cuts by 50,000 BPD

LD011651 Vienna OPECNA in English 0954 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Muscat, 1 Sept. 86 (OPECNA) — Oman announced Sunday that it would reduce its crude production by 50,000 b/d from today in support of OPEC efforts to stabilize the oil market.

According to news agency reports, the Ministry of Petroleum and Minerals said in a statement that the cutback would remain in force 'until further notice'.

The statement said Oman was curbing its oil output — recently estimated at around 550,000 b/d — to extend 'bridges of cooperation' with OPEC member-countries.

'It is a contribution to the efforts aimed at restoring stability to the world oil market, the latest of which was the agreement reached by OPEC ministers in Geneva,' the ministry stated, adding that the move was also in line with the spirit of consultations between OPEC and non-OPEC producers.

The statement expressed the hope that both OPEC and non-OPEC producers would 'respect their pledges on production so that prices regain their strength and stability'.

UAE Cuts to 950,000 BPD

JN011025 Doha QNA in Arabic 0650 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 1 Sep (QNA) — The UAE today began decreasing its oil production in accordance with OPEC's decision to fix the organization's production ceiling at 16.8 million barrels per day. The production cut affects all oil companies on land and at sea. It will conform to the UAE production quota of 950,000 barrels per day. The UAE had demanded a production quota of 1.5 million barrels per day.

KUWAIT

AL-SIYASAH on Moroccan Abrogation of Oujda Treaty

LD310948 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0715 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Kuwait, 31 Aug (KUNA) — A local newspaper talked here today about the announcement by Moroccan King Hassan II of the abrogation of the Oujda treaty of union with Libya. It said: "Many of those who are politically wise in the world expressed their reservations about that treaty."

In an editorial by its editor, Ahmad al-Jarallah, *Al-Siyasah* said that many questions were raised about the treaty, its circumstances and its motives, and the answer was that the Moroccan king had his reasons and aims.

Al-Siyasah expressed its belief that if the treaty had remained in force, then the Moroccan arena would not have enjoyed the trust it enjoys now, and that King Hassan when he expressed his commitment to it "was aiming to side with the Libyan popular feelings, which he did not want to lose until the last moment."

The newspaper pointed out that Hassan II has always entertained a dream about which he has repeatedly talked. It is "the dream of making the Arab world into three blocs," the first of which includes the countries of the Gulf and the Peninsula, the second includes the countries of the eastern Mediterranean, and the third includes the countries of the Arab Maghreb. Maybe this is the reason for the soft talk to the Libyan people while declaring the abrogation of the Oujda treaty.

OMAN

Minister Makes Statement, Departs for Harare

JN311556 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] His Excellency Yusuf ibn 'Alawi ibn 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, left the country for Harare at noon today to represent His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id at the eighth Nonaligned Movement summit conference which will begin work in the Zimbabwean capital tomorrow, Monday.

His Excellency Yusuf ibn 'Alawi ibn 'Abdallah made a statement to a radio and television correspondent before leaving the country. He expressed his pleasure at representing his majesty the sultan, may God preserve him, at the conference. His excellency said the Harare nonaligned summit convenes in light of the continuation of several problems in Third World countries. These problems, he said, have not yet been solved despite discussions at previous Nonaligned Movement summit conferences.

His excellency added: This summit will be an opportunity for Movement members to consider proposals for solving the problems, particularly urgent ones, headed by the Iraq-Iran war, the Middle East issue, and the Palestine question, in addition to other issues in Africa, Latin America, and South Asia, including the Cambodian issue.

His Excellency Yusuf ibn 'Alawi ibn 'Abdallah pointed out that from the Arab viewpoint the Nonaligned Movement's upcoming summit should take steps to lay bases for urging parties to these issues to hold negotiations on peaceful solutions. His excellency hoped the Harare summit would follow a new course for the sake of Movement unity and would work to find ways to solve problems facing member-countries.

Asked whether there is any formula which the GCC states will submit to the Harare summit on the Iraq-Iran war, the minister of state for foreign affairs said: There is no specific plan for the Iraq-Iran war. He asserted that proceeding from the objectives mentioned in the resolutions of the GCC states' sixth summit held in Oman last year, the GCC states will work to achieve these objectives, headed by the call for adopting a resolution at the summit to encourage Iran and Iraq to agree on principles guaranteed by the Nonaligned Movement which will eventually lead to negotiations on a solution accepted by the two sides.

The Omani delegation accompanying his excellency to the meetings of the nonaligned states summit comprises His Highness Haytham ibn Tariq Al Sa'id, Foreign Ministry under secretary for political affairs; His Excellency Ambassador Salim ibn Hasan Makki, head of the conferences and organizations department; His Excellency Ambassador 'Awad ibn Badr al-Shanfari, head of the Arab affairs department; and a number of senior Foreign Ministry officials.

PDRY

Reportage on Armed Forces Day Celebrations

Al-Bayd Receives USSR's Smirnov

EA021429 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bayd, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, received Soviet Fleet Admiral Smirnov, candidate member of the CPSU Politburo and leader of the Soviet military delegation attending our country's celebrations of Armed Forces Day in his office this evening. During the meeting, relations between the YSP and the CPSU were discussed, as well as relations between the armies of the two friendly countries and methods for developing and strengthening them. The secretary general expressed appreciation for the multifaceted support given by the Soviet Union to our country and our Armed Forces. He stressed our country's determination to continue deepening and strengthening the relations between the two parties, peoples, and countries in the interests of the common struggle against imperialism and the causes of peace and socialism in the world.

He stressed our party's support for the constructive proposals presented by Comrade Gorbachev on the reduction and elimination of nuclear weapons and his announcement of a unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing until the end of this year to save humanity from the dangers of a destructive war, which could annihilate the human race.

For his part, the leader of the Soviet delegation stressed the firm stand of the Soviet Union on the side of the YSP and praised the developing struggle and relations which link the two parties, peoples, and countries for the good of the two friendly peoples and countries.

Smirnov Speaks at Rally

EA011425 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1705 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Speech by Nikolay I. Smirnov, deputy commander in chief of the Soviet Navy and leader of the Soviet delegation, on 31 August at a rally on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of PDRY Armed Forces Day at the Abdullah Ba Dhib Institute of Scientific Socialism in Aden; Smirnov in Russian with superimposed Arabic translation; recorded]

[Text] Comrades, dear friends:

Permit me in the name of the Soviet Armed Forces to offer you warm and heartfelt congratulations and through you, to the men of the Armed forces, on the occasion of this great day marking the 15th anniversary of the PDRY Armed Forces. I wish you good health and happiness. I congratulate you on this day and wish you good health, happiness, prosperity, and repeated successes in defense of the gains of the revolution and the freedom and sovereignty of your homeland.

The continuing [as heard] presidence of the delegations among us at various levels, including the participation of our own delegation in these celebrations, [word indistinct] is not just a commitment to good traditions but [word indistinct] of the high level of relations between the USSR and Socialist Yemen. The 1979 treaty of friendship and cooperation must be regarded as a strong foundation and proof of this.

The (?levels) attained by the Armed Forces on the road to their development indicate that time has confirmed the wisdom of reconstructing the army. Your country's experience has tangibly demonstrated that the cornerstone of this structure is the absolute neutrality of the Armed Forces acting on behalf of the YSP, the experienced leader of the people of Democratic Yemen.

You are celebrating an anniversary at a time when [words indistinct] the consequences of the January events, the events which caused extensive damage to your country and caused painful (?echoes) in the hearts of the Soviet people. We have been and continue to be confident that the people of Democratic Yemen, under the leadership of the YSP, are capable of [word indistinct] and coming out of the crisis and [word indistinct] the gains of the revolution [passage indistinct].

Today the friends of Democratic Yemen are pleased that normal life has returned to the republic [word indistinct] and at the issuing of the general amnesty and the measures which aim to strengthen and develop the activities of the party organs and the organizations of people's authority and the (?strengthening) of economic and social progress. All this will contribute to the achievement of national stability and the strengthening of the country's internal situation.

With regard to the principled stand of the Soviet Union which is true to the Leninist principle of internationalist solidarity, it has always taken a sympathetic stand toward the efforts of the people of Democratic Yemen aimed at building a new society. It has provided them and continues to do so [word indistinct] and many-sided assistance. No one should doubt that we shall continue our stand on the side of Democratic Yemen, which has chosen the path of progressive development.

The Soviet Union has today reached a crossroads in its progress. The 27th CPSU Congress has (?activated) the life of the society in all fields, political, economic, and spiritual. [word indistinct] Social life received a new push forward [word indistinct] the political consciousness of the masses. The atmosphere [words indistinct] which prevailed in the congress directly affected practical actions. The Soviet people responded to the creative initiatives in a warm manner [words indistinct] and stood with determination [words indistinct]. The ideas of the congress are (?growing) in the consciousness of the people [words indistinct].

[Word indistinct] we need peace to achieve the projected plan. The efforts of the CPSU in the foreign policy arena and the efforts of the [word indistinct] of the Warsaw Pact aim to strengthen international peace and security.

As you know, our country has put forward a plan to eliminate nuclear weapons by the end of this century. It has declared a moratorium on nuclear testing and has renewed it more than once. It proposed that the United States join it and offered proposals for the elimination of space weapons. You know very well about the new peace initiatives of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev during his recent visit to the Near East [as heard].

However, the aggressive imperialist, circles headed by the United States, which aspire to superiority in the military sphere and to breaching the balance [word indistinct] between the USSR and the Warsaw Pact on the one hand, and the United States and the NATO alliance on the other, pretend not to hear the constructive, realistic Soviet proposals and continue to escalate the arms race and heighten tension in different regions of the world, including the Middle East.

In accordance with this confirmed internationalist stand, the CPSU and the Soviet (?leadership) have continued to preserve (?international) peace by every means and to maintain its defense capabilities at the required level. The 27th congress stressed that we shall never retreat from ensuring the security both of ourselves and of our friends and allies.

Dear comrades, let me once again congratulate you on this happy day and wish the men of the Armed Forces great success [word indistinct] and people. Long live the strong friendship and continuing cooperation between our two parties and between the Soviet Armed Forces and the forces of Democratic Yemen.

Defense Minister Addresses Rally

EA011927 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1635 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Speech by Colonel Salih 'Ubayd Ahmad, PDRY defense minister, on 31 August at a rally on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of PDRY Armed Forces Day at the Abdullah Ba Dhib Institute of Scientific Socialism in Aden — recorded]

[Text] The YSP Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and the PDRY Council of Ministers address their warm greetings and congratulations to the fighters of the Armed Forces and all the country's toiling masses on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the Armed Forces. This is the day that marks the defense of the homeland and the gains of the people and the revolution.

We wholeheartedly salute and congratulate you as soldiers, NCO's, and officers for your vigilance in defense of our revolutionary gains. From the depths of our hearts, we salute and congratulate all those who have served under the Armed Forces flag. We celebrate this important occasion and mention with deep respect and appreciation the martyrs who fell in defense of freedom and the independence of the country. It is our people who founded, built, and developed our Armed Forces. They left the marks of their revolutionary (?struggle) [words indistinct].

The YSP Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and the Council of Ministers value the heroic and brave stands made by the Armed Forces since their creation in line with their revolutionary (?duties) to national sovereignty and our people's toiling masses and also their absolute loyalty to the YSP. They also value the prominent roles played by those who have given their energies, both mental and physical, to put into practice the YSP policies within the Armed Forces and to strengthen their leading role during the process of their reinforcement, development, and principled leadership. Above all [they hail] the glorious martyrs, ('Ali Ahmad Nasir Antar), (Salih Muslih Qasim), and (Ali Shayi Hadi).

As it hails these extraordinary heroic roles, the Central Committee wishes to stress that the fighters of the Armed Forces should learn from the rich revolutionary experience, and emulate their leadership characteristics, their courage, their attachment to principle, and their unlimited sincerity to the cause of the people, party, and homeland. These were the causes for which they did not hesitate to offer their lives.

The Armed Forces, which were established by the YSP, have now become a class weapon and an instrument [word indistinct] of the party [word indistinct]. Throughout all stages of their development, the Armed Forces have implemented every [word indistinct] in defense of the revolution, freedom, and national independence of the country. The Armed Forces confirmed their loyalty to the party and to the people during all the tragic events witnessed by our country on that bloody 13 January. They played a decisive role in foiling the lowly conspiracy conceived and implemented by the traitor 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his gang against the party and against constitutional legality. The YSP leadership must be regarded as the firm foundation of the strength and power of our Army. The leadership created the Army and is working for the achievement of the radical issues to [words indistinct] of the Armed Forces, when the fighters have the spirit of unlimited loyalty to the homeland and ceaseless readiness [words indistinct] their honor and dignity.

In reinforcing the Armed Forces, the party's successes have formed part of our people's great revolutionary gains and for this reason, the development and the strengthening of the party's leading role within the Armed Forces is one of the vital tasks presently facing us. This is so because the party's leadership of the Armed Forces is the foundation of the whole military structure. Thanks to the wise leadership of the party and the [word indistinct] aid from the USSR and the other socialist countries, our Armed Forces have been transformed during the past 15 years and have developed into a modern military class force (?whose task) is the defense of the sovereignty of the homeland and of our revolutionary gains.

Dear comrades, to belong to the ranks of the Armed Forces is a great honor [word indistinct] for every citizen. At the same time, it bears a great responsibility for the preservation of the security of the country and defense of the revolutionary gains achieved under the leadership of our gigantic party, the YSP.

The requirements of the situation in the region, the future tasks of our revolution's development, the building of a new society [words indistinct] to the level of great vigilance [words indistinct] and strict discipline. In this connection, the political structures and the party and youth organizations should play an important role in the implementation of those tasks. They are required to work for their implementation on the basis [word indistinct] and activity in the Armed Forces, in implementation of the demands of the YSP and as a matter of rallying to the Central Committee [words indistinct]

The YSP Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and the PDRY Council of Ministers extend to all the men, the NCO's and officers of the Armed Forces their warm and sincere congratulations on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the Armed Forces together with their good wishes for your health, happiness, and continuing successes in the implementation of the combat and political training programs and the raising of the level of the combat capacity of the Armed Forces. Long live the Armed Forces, the striking force of the YSP. Long live the YSP, the creator and educator of our Armed Forces [words indistinct] for all victories of our people's workers. Thank you.

Al-Bayd Speaks

EA021120 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1726 GMT 31 Sep 86

[Address by YSP Secretary General 'Ali Salim al-Bayd at rally on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of Armed Forces Day at the Abdullah Ba Dhib Institute of Scientific Socialism in Aden on 31 August — recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades: I am happy and honored to extend warm revolutionary greetings, in the name of the Central Committee and its Political Bureau and all the militants of our Yemeni

Socialist Party, to our valiant Armed Forces — soldiers, officers and commanders in all the brigades, units and villages — on their 15th anniversary, the glorious 1 September. Valiant soldiers on the peaks of mountains and in the valleys and plains, in all positions of honor and heroism, I greet you and clasp your strong hands, congratulating you on all your achievements and wishing you more victories in the interests of the toiling Yemeni masses.

We are proud of what has been achieved in the field of the new construction of the Armed Forces in content, aims and relations. The Armed Forces have been built with the hands and brains and through the continuous untiring efforts of our comrades who are known for their courage and faith in the victory of the revolutionary cause and its exalted aims, comrades who participated in the Yemeni revolution from its inception — the glorious 26 September and 14 October — and who struggled throughout their lives for Yemen's prosperity and its progress. They were headed by the glorious heroic martyrs of the party and state. [applause] We hail the martyr leaders and all martyrs of the Armed Forces and of the revolution in all its decisive stages, and we pledge to follow their path to score new achievements and confront the difficult problems of construction.

Dear comrades, the process of building the Armed Forces [words indistinct] was not an easy operation but one that was hedged with numerous difficulties at [words indistinct] and political levels for the sake of correcting the revolution's line and achieving its aims to accomplish national liberation, reinforcing economic independence and making changes in the structure of society on the basis of the theory of scientific socialism.

In all these stages, the battle raged between backwardness, class distinction and [words indistinct] and progress and revolutionary change towards socialist horizons on the other. [sentence indistinct] Hence the process of purging the Armed Forces of those forces opposed to the revolution and their reconstruction clashed with a death-defiant resistance, machinations and coup attempts to wreck the accomplishment of this task.

In spite of these circumstances, a (?screening) took place in our country in the interests of the new forces of [words indistinct] and all types of exploitation by man of his brother and build a new society. The reconstruction of the army and [words indistinct] began after the glorious step of 22 (?June) 1969. [Words indistinct] and the Armed Forces from the sons of workers, peasants, nomadic bedouins, and all toilers. In a short time, their class level was changed so that the toilers from their positions defend their authority, interests and rights and [words indistinct] based on the patriotic spirit with flowing zeal and readiness to defend the homeland and its sovereignty and dignity and reply to the insolence of the enemies — imperialism — and their agents — and repulse attempts to interfere with our country's internal affairs and violate its national sovereignty and independence.

This is for the sake of mankind the banner of peace, freedom, security, and stability flutter. These high values planted by our party in the ranks of combatants have shown that the soldiers, who are [words indistinc] of the masses of the people and from their (?toiling classes), struggle live and are martyred for the sake of national causes and principles which they (?support) and whose banner they raise. Under the leadership of the Yemeni Socialist Party, the soldiers of the Armed Forces are struggling and fighting backwardness and the tragedies of the past. They are still struggling for the sake of this. [sentence indistinct] They are (?creating) a new life and developing relations and systems. [words indistinct] they are learning new advanced skills and are continuing their scientific and (?technical) education and are training to use various modern weapons. They are studying in [word indistinct] military colleges, universities, academies and party schools so that we will have a generation of intellectuals in the Armed Forces practicing their tasks with consciousness, high discipline and efficiency commanding respect and appreciation.

Dear comrades, members of the Armed Forces were brought up on absolute loyalty to the Yemeni people and the YSP and they worked to achieve its goals with sincere perseverance. In this thick of the continuing struggle between the revolution and the counterrevolution, our Armed Forces became firm and their experience increased. In the continuing struggle, they are able, together with the broadest masses of the people, to (?find out) who the enemies of the Yemeni revolution are and who its friends are.

The YSP was able to point the gun in the right direction to foil the black conspiracies and coups and the various types of machinations against our people and revolution. Our party was able firmly to safeguard the bright face of the revolution and get rid of the flaws clinging to the body of the revolution. It was able to achieve increasingly great victories. [passage indistinct]

Dear comrades, the first congress of our party had consolidated the great slogan under whose banner we struggled and are still struggling: Let us struggle to defend the Yemeni revolution, implement the 5-year plan and achieve unity. This lays down the basic aims [words indistinct] for the sake of entrenching security, stability and peace in the country [words indistinct] and wiping out the effects of the 13 January bloody conspiracy. [sentence indistinct] In fulfilment of these goals, the general amnesty decree was issued [words indistinct].

This means that while the party condemns the planners and implementers of the 13 January conspiracy, led by the conspirator, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, and his clique, and while the public prosecutor also issued a statement accusing the elements of this clique to bring them to trial at the same time, the party calls on the misled sons of the people to return to their relatives. We truly consider them our brothers and part of our strength, the strength of these proud people and the strength of the party. We are confident that with the exposure of the conspiracy's nature and aims, they will realize that they have been misguided and deceived and have been forced to bargain over the homeland and principles (?with) the conspiring clique, thus serving their [word indistinct] interests.

Lessons are dervived from past mistakes so that the party may guarantee for all countrymen a decent living, security and stability in our country and participation in building the revolutionary experience away from fighting, harassment and provocation attempts by the enemies of the revolution.

Comrades, just as we are paying attention to the consolidation of the pillars of security and stability in our country, we are also

working on the basis that will allow security and peace to prevail in our region. Regarding the Yemeni national cause, our people are yearning to achieve the unity of Yemen. The (?question) of Yemeni unity is the goal of all regions of Yemen, on the basis of sovereignty, mutual respect and understanding, discussion and dialogue and submission of constructive ideas and plans that serve the interests of the Yemeni people. Experience teaches us that the atmosphere of (?exhausting) wars does not serve the Yemen and its people. Rather, it serves the imperialists and agents of colonialism and neocolonialism and leads to the disintegration of the Yemeni people and the loss of their gains. It is a lesson that the Yemeni people know well [passage indistinct] rather the unity day draws close through sincere, persevering serious work by the Yemenis themselves in a peaceful and democratic manner and by all joint means, steps and plans to solve problems.

Comrades, all the brothers and friends know our party's firm line in its program, documents and congresses; namely, that our party does not direct the gun against the masses of the people nor against the mass organizations nor against the democratic authority. Neither does our Army direct aggression against other people; rather it strives for peace in accordance with the principles of peaceful coexistence. [applause] Also, our Army does not direct aggression at other peoples but strives for peace according to the principles of peaceful coexistence among different social systems and internationalist solidarity.

The Army stands against the class enemies of the revolution to protect the revolution, national sovereignty and preserve the defined historic [word indistinct]. It stands to resist the conspiracies of the imperialist and reactionary forces directed against our country. [passage indistinct] maintain good neighborliness and mutual respect and noninterference in the internal affairs of others, including the right of everyone freely to choose his own way of development and own social system without outside pressure or threats.

Among our ideological and political choices is that our party is committed to the theory of scientific socialism to build a new society on this basis while taking into consideration the [word indistinct] differences and the Yemeni situation. That defines our strategic and principled alliance with the friendly Soviet Union as well as with the countries of the socialist community. Our Yemeni people value the important role played by the Soviet Union in support of the glorious 26 September and 14 October revolutions.

With regard to the (?protection of) independence, the implementation of our economic plans and the Army's defensive (?capabilities), the Armed Forces appreciate the many-sided assistance, particularly the training of cadres, by the USSR and its stand during hard and difficult times on the side of our people and its offer of disinterested material and moral assistance. It is in this spirit that our Armed Forces were brought up on internationalist solidarity and love of the socialist countries [words indistinct] especially the countries with socialist inclinations and the socialist countries to serve the common interest; namely, the confrontation of imperialist and reactionary conspiracies and crimes and the common struggle for peace and the triumph of the socialist banner.

Dear comrades, our Arab region has recently been witnessing feverish activity by the imperialist circles led by the United States which is brandishing the big stick. It has embarked on a (?very) dangerous venture of direct aggression against Libyan territory, threatening aggression on several occasions. The United States is conspiring with Israel to continue the occupation of Arab territories and genocide of the Palestinian people inside and outside the occupied lands.

It continues to violate the sovereignty of Lebanon and its (?airspace). This aggressive policy aims at planting the spirit of surrender in the mases and at implementing imperialist, Zionist and reactionary designs. [Words indistinct] of suspect arrangements such as the Camp David Accord. [Word indistinct] The Palestinian people and their legitimate rights, indeed the entire Palestinian cause [word indistinct].

On this basis, the Arab liberation (?movement) in general believes that the confrontation with the imperialist and reactionary designs against [words indistinct] the Arab peoples in general and our Palestinian people in particular requires more than ever the strengthening of the cohesiveness of the Palestinian struggle and the restoration of the unity of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Factors of division and disunity should be banished from the ranks of the Palestinian factions and the resolutions of the 16th Palestinian National Council and the Aden-Algiers Agreement should be recognized as a basis for the restoration of the unity of the organization and its cohesiveness. Differences should be surmounted. In this regard, we must stress the importance of the recent Algerian initiative, which we support, to provide the right atmosphere for democratic national dialogue between the factions of the Palestinian national revolution.

The unity of the PLO, which is hostile to imperialist, Zionist and reactionary designs, should be restored as a prerequisite for the growth of the struggle of the Palestinian Arab people, enabling them to define their goals and ensuring their right of self-determination to establish an independent state on their own territory under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

All the efforts and energies of the Arab liberation movement and the nationalist regimes must be mobilized to face up to the imperialist, Zionist and reactionary challenges, and to revive the steadfastness and confrontation front to strengthen the struggle cohesiveness of the Arab liberation movement and the friendly USSR and all the socialist countries.

Our party condemns the repeated U.S. attempts to embrace the countries opposed to the people's revolutions, espcially in the case of Nicaragua and its support for the racist regime in Namibia, as well as its policy to escalate the arms race, in particular, in the case of nuclear weapons and the militarization of space. Our party supports the constructive proposals presented by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev in connection with the elimination of nuclear weapons and the unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing until the end of this year to save humanity from the dangers of a destructive war.

The United Nations has declared 1986 a year of peace.

Dear comrades, you celebrate today the 15th anniversary of Armed Forces Day, after our party and people triumphed over the bloody 13 January conspiracy conceived and implemented by the conspirator, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. The Armed Forces under the YSP leadership, and the masses of the people came forward to teach the conspiractors hard lessons. In spite of heavy losses, which you know all about, the assassination of experienced historic leaders, al-Fattah, 'Antar, Muslih and Shayi', and the destruction of experienced cadres by assassination [words indistinct], in spite of all these losses, our people could noot be suppressed and overcome; they chased away the traitors from their ranks and are ready to bring them to trial so that the right punishment can be meted out to them for their treachery and their horrible crimes. Our people performed miracles in spite of the cruel suffering and the heroes of the people's fighters from among the commanders of the Armed Forces will direct the battles [words indistinct] to write a new chapter before the very eyes of our enemies. Due to these realities, our party triumphed in spite of malicious people and their black propaganda.

During the battles and in the course of past events, the cohesiveness of the party with the mass of the people under the collective leadership as represented by the Political Bureau and the Central Committee was demonstrated. They took numerous measures aimed at entrenching security and stability by restoring normal life and running of party and government institutions. They initiated the reconstruction process and the rebuilding of government institutions. This operation has been completed with commendable (?speed), confirming the rallying of the people around the party to defend the revolution and the regime. After a month or so, the capital regained its former appearance and the main effects of the destruction were removed. The Central Committee held its meetings and so did the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council and the Council of Ministers. The party and government organs were rebuilt.

Conferences of party organizations were held with great success in the Governorates of Aden, Abyan and Shabwah. Conferences of mass organizations such as the Youth Union, the People's Defense Committees, the Women's Union and the journalists organization were also held. The conference of the Federation of Trade Unions will be held soon. Preparations have been completed for the election of the local people's councils and the People's Supreme Council. Preparations are being completed to convene the party conference which will be entrusted with the comprehensive evaluation of experiences.

In the economic field, a number of measures have been taken with the aim of correcting errors and pursuing stricter centralized economic policy. The phenomenon of extravagance, dereliction of duty, mismanagement of public funds and all manifestations of deviationist behavior will be combatted.

These are complex tasks, but we have chosen the difficult and honorable way. We must bear the burdens of responsibility and perseverance.

Comrades, this celebration is an opportunity for you to rededicate yourselves to your work in the Armed Forces in all fields. We should strive continuously to upgrade our work. We should honor and hail those who distinguish themselves or are creative, and congratulate them and express to them the appreciation of the party and state for their work.

I am confident that as we have triumphed in the past, we shall continue to achieve new triumphs in the future. Once again, comrades, we congratulate you on this occasion and wish you new successes. Long live our Armed Forces as a strong striking force in the hands of the YSP. Long live the YSP. Let the flag of scientific socialism and the internationalist proletariat fly high.

Tours Soviet Military Ship

EA011940 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] The Secretary General of the Central Committee, Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bayd, has hailed the Soviet Union in its efforts to strengthen international security and stability in the midst of imperialist lies, defending peace and protecting humanity from destruction.

During his visit this morning to one of the ships of the Soviet military fleet which are currently on a visit to our country to participate in the 15th anniversary celebrations of our Armed Forces, the brother secretary general has said that the presence of Soviet sailors with us today was a great honor for our Armed Forces in their anniversary, and support in the struggle of our party and people for a better tomorrow, the tomorrow of socialism. During the visit on which he was accompanied by the assistant secretary general and secretary of the Central Committee, Brother Salim Salih Muhammad; member of the Political Bureau and prime minister, Dr Yasin Sa'id Nu'man; members of the Political Bureau and commanders of the Armed Forces, Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bayd received congratulations and greetings from the commanders of the fleet and its officers and soldiers on the occasion of our people's celebrations of the Armed Forces anniversary.

During the visit, the brother officials acquainted themselves with the sections and duties of the Soviet sea units and their role in the preservation of peace. During his meeting with the commanders of the fleet, he expressed his satisfaction with the struggle and relations which unite Democratic Yemen with the Soviet Union, and the two parties, the YSP and the CPSU, stressing that our country would continue on the road towards the desired objective -- the realization of socialism. He hailed the international support which the Soviet Union and its great Leninist party provided to our country in various fields.

For his part, the admiral of the fleet, candidate member of the Central Committee of the Soviet communist party and first deputy commander in chief of the Soviet military fleet, Nikolay Smirnov, has expressed his happiness on his visit to Democratic Yemen on this occasion. He has hailed the impressive military parade mounted by the various units of our Armed Forces which expressed the extent of their combat readiness and their high alertness for the defense of the homeland and its sovereignty.

SAUDI ARABIA

Tehran Report of AWACS Aid for Iraqi Attack Denied

LD032131 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2055 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Riyadh 3 Sep (SPA) — A responsible military source has denied to SPA a statement broadcast this evening from Tehran by what is called the radio of the Islamic revolution in Iraq, to the effect that Saudi AWACS aircraft provided information to the Iraqi Air Force during its attack against the Iranian island of Sirri.

The source says that the report is basically fabricated and totally devoid of any truth.

French Foreign Minister Raimond Continues Visit

LD021259 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1112 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Jeddah, 2 Sep (SPA) — His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation and inspector general, received at his office in Jeddah this morning his excellency the French minister of foreign affairs, Jean-Bernard Raimond.

The meeting was attended by the Kingdom's ambassador to France, Jamil al-Hujaylan and France's ambassador in the Kingdom, Bernard Lopinet.

Friendly talks between the two friendly countries were held during this meeting.

Raimond Comments

LD031331 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1615 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Jeddah, 2 Sep (SPA) — France's Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond has hailed the positive and major role played by the Kingdom in the Arab and Islamic region. He also stressed the strength of bilateral relations that have existed for a long time between the Kingdom and France.

He pointed out, in a press conference held in Jeddah prior to his departure from the Kingdom at the end of his official visit, that his visit stemmed from the strong relations between the two countries, and he praised, at the same time, the good hospitality he received during his visit.

Jean-Bernard Raimond also expressed his happiness with his meeting with King Fahd Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, where he delivered a message from French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, as well as his meeting with their Royal Highnesses Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation and inspector general, and Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister.

He added that he renewed the invitation, in the name of the President of the French Republic, for his Majesty King Fahd to visit France.

Raimond pointed out that his talks with His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal were fruitful and useful, and enabled them to discuss international relations.

He added: "My talks yesterday with His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal were beneficial and fruitful, and allowed me to discuss international relations. I have renewed, in the name of the French President, the invitation extended to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to visit France." He said: "It is expected that Prime Minister Jacques Chirac will visit the Kingdom either at the end of this year or the beginning of next year. I have also extended an invitation to Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal to visit France."

He also said: "During my meeting with His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud Al-Faysal, I stressed that France stands with right and justice, and the right to self-determination for the Palestinian people with all the consequences that this entails. We are convinced of the necessity of the participants of the PLO in a peaceful settlement." He added that he discussed with his highness the foreign minister the complicated situation in Lebanon, and France's presence within the UN forces there, as well as France's concern in staying there. Regarding the role of Europe and France in solving the Palestinian question, the French foreign minister said: "France can be depended on to take initiatives in this sphere; we have taken European initiatives, but this stoped in February 1985 when a Jordanian-Palestinian initiative emerged." He added: "France is completely aware of this issue, and has endeavored to submit a proposal at the Hague summit for Europe to issue a resolution reaffirming Europe's interest in this issue. We are aware of the importance of the Middle East question; we proposed to our European partners to issue such a statement at the Hague summit, but our partners preferred to issue a statement on Lebanon and depended on France to take initiatives in this connection."

The French minister pointed out that during his visit to the Kingdom he met Saudi bussinessmen who pointed out to him the interest they attach to the cooperation and trade exchanges with France. He added that their assessment of the commercial and financial cooperation between the two countries was correct and that they voiced their appreciation of France's new policies.

He said that the first 6 months of this year were characterized by a trade balance between the two countries, and pointed out that the Kingdom is the No 1 supplier of oil to France. France's oil imports from the Kingdom have reached 7 million metric tons.

Mr Jean-Bernard Raimond also dwelt on France's cooperation with the Gulf countries. He said that meetings will be held in New York from 21 to 29 September between Europe and the GCC. These meetings will deal with all aspects of cooperation between the two sides. He pointed out that he acquainted himself with the problem revolving around Saudi petrochemical exports to France, and that France has approved a stance to solve such a problem.

The French minister dealt with Lebanon, and said that France is ready to shoulder its responsibilities regarding UNIFIL, and that France would like to retain its presence in Lebanon. He call on the UN Secretary General to send a fact-finding committee to Lebanon and report on how these forces will be able to perform their duties, and not find themselves isolated or unable to carry out their duties. We approve of the reconciliation between all factions; we have worked, and we will always work to reconcile the Lebanese factions.

In reply to a question about the Iraqi nuclear reactor and France's commitment to rebuild it, Jean-Bernard Raimond said: "We have had talks with Iraq which did not reach a conclusion, and these talks were within a general framework."

Regarding the attitude of the United States toward Libya, the French foreign minister said that the special U.S. envoy is now in Paris and will meet with President Mitterrand and Prime Minister Chirac. "Since 14 April, and within the framework of cooperation with the European Community, we took economic measures, and other measures with regard to the [Libyan] diplomats, and we will resolutely implement these measures. As for our policy in the Mediterranean, France has an independent policy. Since 14 April, we have clearly pointed out this independence, and have applied measures against international terrorism."

In reply to a question about Franco-Iranian relations, and France's attitude toward the Iraq-Iran war, the French foreign minister said that the new French Government has endeavored to normalize relations with Iran as far as bilateral relations are concerned only [as received], and added that this does not affect the friendly relations with Iraq or the other states. He added that it is a natural thing that we should endeavor to normalize these relations. He said: "As for the conflict between Iran and Iraq, our attitude is well-known: we demand an immediate halt to the conflict, and that both sides should reach a peaceful settlement."

Raimond, Delegation Depart

LD021308 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1158 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Jeddah, 2 Sep (SPA) — His excellency the French minister of foreign affairs, Jean-Bernard Raimond, and his delegation left Jeddah today at noon following a 3-day official visit to the Kingdom. [passage omitted]

Foreign Minister Departs for Nonaligned Summit

LD021302 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1205 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Jeddah, 2 Sept (SPA) — The Saudi minister of foreign affairs and King Fahd's representative left Jeddah at noon today for Harare to lead the Saudi delegation to the nonaligned summit conference. [passage omitted]

YAR

General People's Congress Conference Held in Sanaa

Salih Speaks

JN261205 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Speech delivered by YAR President Ali Abdallah Salih at the opening session of the Third General Conference of the General People's Congress at the Cultural Center in Ta'izz on 25 August — recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God. With God's blessing we open the sessions of the Third General Conference of the General People's Congress. [applause] [passage omitted]

At the beginning, I would like to welcome the audience in Ta'izz where the Third General Conference is held under the slogan: Popular participation on the road of democracy, development, and Yemeni unity. This is also held in light of the changes that have taken place in the national, Arab Islamic, and international arenas. Brother members of the third general conference, your conference is being held after the political action in our country witnessed huge developments following the convocation of the first general conference on 24 August 1982. During that conference, the popular will recorded a great victory through the ratification of the national charter. This represented the people's perspicacity. [applause] It also provided evidence of continuing national action. This was the beginning, since we set the cornerstone for a comprehensive democratic structure and for organized political action, which stems from the spirit of the national charter. [passage omitted]

We express joy and pride at the achievements we made on the road to progress and the development of political action. This is regarded as a nonpareil Yemeni achievement which stems from the situations we experienced and from the aspirations of the masses whose free will defined the sound understanding of the course of national action. The masses are the focus of the efforts exerted in the field of work and production.

After the General People's Congress was established, it began to cover all of the provinces and various state sectors. It acquired a political line for our country and a great popular dimension. It also acquired a distinguished line in the political action battle. This is the road chosen by our people in their practice of political freedom, their will, and in mapping out the changes affecting their new life. The active political action was demonstrated by the masses — in a unique and free democratic way — in the cities, the villages, and in the process of electing the members of the General People's Congress after the approval to expand its membership was made by the second general conference. We stress that all of the masses must profoundly and faithfully realize that they are responsible for directing the political action and ensuring its continuous success. The organized political action that adheres to the charter is the peoples. It does not belong to one group. This necessitates that the members of the General People's Congress seriously appreciate the masses, who are the basis of the General People's Congress. [passage omitted]

After the national will was freed from the social diseases that are spreading in some societies and stressed its rejection of all kinds of party affiliations, committed itself to national allegiance, and stressed that a national allegiance is a noble principle that can never walk hand in hand with obsequiousness [applause], it became ably capable of confronting the changes and the materialist views without resorting to others styles and views. Our people, who lived the experience themselves, possess a clear political view to which everyone is committed. Our people embody national unity and eliminate all other allegiances and convictions whether they stem from ideological views or selfish interests. [applause] We are confident that those who are not convinced [by our views] continue to be mistaken. Moreover, those who pretend to be committed to the national charter will arrive at a genuine conviction which states that adherence to the national charter is a need because it is the most ideal method and the ideological course which embodies the convictions of all the masses. [applause] [passage omitted]

Communique Read; Congress Ends

JN301845 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Excerpts] The Third General Conference of the General People's Congress concluded its session in Ta'izz today under the chairmanship of Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress. The sessions were successful and were held in a flourishing democratic atmosphere under the slogan of popular participation on the road of democracy, development, and Yemeni unity. [passage omitted]

The conference listened to the final communique issued by the third general conference which included the resolutions and the recommendations. The communique indicated that the conference was held in Ta'izz from 25 to 30 August 1986 under the chairmanship of the leader of development and democratic progress, Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, secretary general of the General People's Congress, under the slogan of popular participation on the road of democracy, development, and Yemeni unity. [passage omitted]

The conference highly praised the economic achievements of our country, foremost of which is the reconstruction of the great and historic Ma'rib Dam, oil drilling and extraction of mineral resources, and the establishment of the Ma'rib refinery since these are developments that crown the second 5-year development plan and help achieve huge social changes in the life of our people on the road of the immortal September revolution. The conference lauded the steps taken by the state in furthering oil and mineral exploration for comprehensive development. [passage omitted] The conference also stressed the need to activate the agricultural sector, the cornerstone of a strong national economy, by setting forth the scientific and practical steps which will expand the cultivated area, particularly in the eastern and western Tihamah region, where modern machinery can be used, and thus acquire agricultural products with the aim of attaining self-sufficiency, bolstering food security, and exporting the surplus [passage omitted]

The conference praised the brother president secretary general's continuous attention and care for the armed and security forces, together with his determination to develop these forces and his desire to make them play a positive role in the national and pan-Arab fields. The conference paid tribute to the great sacrifices made by the martyrs of the national struggle to attain the victory of our people's will.

The conference stressed the continuous efforts in the field of qualitative construction and finding highly qualified military cadres to meet the needs of the armed and security forces in accordance with scientific and practical methods. [passage omitted]

The Third General Conference also stressed that Yemeni unity, which is the fate of our people, has always been the top priority of the General People's Congress. The attainment of this goal at the first opportunity is regarded as a sacred national duty. The conference discussed this urgent national issue, which our people in the two parts of Yemen look forward to, and stressed its appreciation for all the nationalist and sincere positions being adopted by our political leadership as represented by the president leader, the secretary general of the General People's Congress, at all times and under all circumstances, hoping that (?through sincere efforts) the unity of the homeland will be attained through peaceful and democratic channels. The conference expressed its extreme appreciation for the wise step taken by our political leadership to contain the regrettable events that took place in the southern part of the homeland in January. The conference also lauded the continuation of these sincere efforts to contain all the side effect of these painful events. The conference lauded the practical achievements to restore Yemeni unity.

The conference highly praised the unitary effort made since the establishment of the Supreme Unity Council and the achievements of the unity committees which met their basic requirements. The conference praised in particular the draft constitution of the unity state which set the bases for Yemeni unity on Islamic shari'ah, democracy and full freedom for all the sons of our people. The conference also praised the resolution adopted by the Supreme National Council which calls for people's freedom of movement between the two parts. The conference stressed the importance of this resolution in maintaining continuous contacts among the sons of our people until their desired goal of establishing unity, the fate of our people comes true.

As for foreign policy, the conference expressed its absolute satisfaction and appreciation to the political leadership for its principled, independent policy and the successful implementation of the foreign policy based on the principles and goals of the immortal 26 September revolution, the contents of the national charter, and the political action platform on the Arab, Islamic, and international levels. The conference stressed the importance of continuing this clear and valuable policy which has become one of the firm lines of our foreign policy. The conference highly praised the balanced and wise policy adopted by our country on the Arab and Islamic levels with regard to preserving the firm relations that link the Yemeni people with their brothers on the Arabian Peninsula, the Gulf, and the other sons of the Arab and

Islamic nations. The conference called for the intensification of the sincere efforts which our politicul leadership is making to support the unity of Arab ranks and honor the issues of our Arab and Islamic nations, foremost of which is the Arab's first issue, the Palestinian issue. This stems from our clear view that any solution of the Middle East issue as a whole can only be attained through the solution of the Palestinian issue and endorsement of their right to establish their independent state on their national soil under their sole and legitimate representative, the PLO, together with the withdrawal of the Zionist enemy from all the occupied Arab territories.

The conference stressed the clear and stated position of our country on the Iraq-Iran war. Our position is the rejection of the continuation of this destructive war. The conference highly values fraternal Iraq's positive response to all the efforts and initiatives designed to end this losing war which is wasting the capabilities and resources of the neighborly Muslim countries. The conference called on the brother officials in Iran to respond to the efforts to end this destructive war. It also denounced all the aggressive actions to which our Arab nation has been subjected by the Zionist enemy and the imperialist power, the latest of which was the U.S. aggression against fraternal Libya. The conference appreciated the political leadership's sincere initiative to stand alongside all the brothers and adopt the national initiatives designed to confront the aggression to which the Arab nation is being subjected. [passage omitted]

At the end of the session, Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih delivered an important national speech in which he thanked the members of the Third General Conference for their active and sincere role in the conference sessions. He stressed the need to effectively carry out the organized political action. The brother leader expressed satisfaction at seeing national unity well expressed as it is regarded the basis for success in political and development action. He indicated that the national charter is the cornerstone and the thinking and practical line of our Yemeni people. He added that the people chose it in a democratic way. He said that the national charter was never imposed by a group. Since it is the charter of every citizen, he said, then we must adhere to it, to its contexts, and to its political platform. He added that its violation is a departure from the people's line. He concluded by expressing gratitude to all those who exerted efforts to make this conference successful. He wished the members of the standing committee success.

Visa Requirements Imposed on Moroccan Citizens

NC031546 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1515 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 3 Sep (MENA) -- MENA has learned that the Egyptian Foreign Ministry is taking measures to ensure reciprocity by seeing that Moroccan citizens entering Egypt have obtained their visas in advance.

It is recalled that the Moroccan authorities detained a group of Egyptians yesterday at Casablanca's Muhammad V Airport as part of their stringent security measures and instructions that Arabs wishing to enter Morocco must obtain visas ahead of time.

Defense Ministry Denies U.S. Used Naval Facilities

NC040858 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0826 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 4 Sep (MENA) — An official source at the Defense Ministry has denied a report published by *Al-Ahali* yesterday which states that Egypt has provided naval facilities to the U.S. aircraft carrier *Forrestal*.

The source said that the paper's report is unfounded, adding that Egypt has not provided naval facilities to any country.

The source also denied reports published by the same paper on 25 June and 3 September claiming there had been an exchange of gunfire between the Multinational Force Observers [MFO] and persons spying for Israel.

The source said that this report is totally untrue and that Egypt has not accused the MFO of spying for Israel [sentence as received].

AL-AHALI Reports on 'Sea Wind' Exercises

PM031316 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 27 Aug 86 pp 1, 4

[Unattributed report: "For the First Time, U.S.-Egyptian Joint Exercises Opposite Libya"]

[Excerpt] Informed political circles have confirmed that the U.S.-Egyptian air and naval joint exercises which have been in progress since last Sunday under the name "Sea Wind" are taking place, for the first time, in accordance with the new amendments in the U.S.-Egyptian military facilities agreement. These amendments were appended to the agreement and took effect 5 July.

A well informed source has stressed that the new amendments include putting a high-ranking U.S. officer in charge of the "exercise staff command," which includes Egyptian and U.S. officers of various rank in equal numbers, all headed by the U.S. commander. That command has 16 subcommittees which convey the exercise plans and programs to the field of operations and supervise their implementation. The amendments also include complete coexistence between chosen U.S. and Egyptian elements during the joint exercises.

According to the same source, the new amendments to the facilities agreement allow the exercise command to choose suitable areas for the exercises and to change them freely without referring to the Egyptian side, and also to make whatever amendments the staff command deems necessary in the field of operations to ensure maximum advantage for the U.S. troops in diversifying and suddenly changing the scope of the exercises.

The amendments also give the U.S. military command and the branch commands in the exercise area all the powers of the Egyptian military commanders of the same rank, including issuing command, security, and control orders in fulfillment of the coexistence aim.

The Washington Post has confirmed that the U.S.-Egyptian exercises are taking place opposite the Libya coast. [passage omitted]

Mubarak Receives Phone Call From King Husayn

NC032037 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2034 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 3 Sep (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received a telephone call from King Husayn of Jordan this evening.

Romanian Official Arrives on 1-Day Visit

NC031554 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1450 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 3 Sep (MENA) — Aurel Duma, Romania's minister state secretary for foreign affairs, arrived in Cairo today from Amman. He is scheduled to leave Cairo for home on Thursday.

Four-Point Plan Proposed To End Gulf War

JN031620 Baghdad INA in English 1600 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] United Nations, Sep 3, INA — A four-point Iraqi proposal for ending the Iraq-Iran war was distributed to the United Nations Security Council today.

The proposal, set forth in a letter from Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz and addressed to U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar. [sentence as received]

The letter refuted a statement made on Aug. 29 by Hashemi-Rafsanjani, president of Iran's Consultative Assembly, in which he reiterated the fallacies and fabrications concerning Iraq and the war imposed upon it and reaffirmed that the regime in power in Iran was not ready to bring the war to an end and to enter into negotiations in order to achieve peace between the two neighboring countries, under the pretext of the absence of a guarantee.

In his letter, Mr. 'Aziz declares Iraq's sincere and serious desire to end the conflict and achieve peace through negotiations, in accordance with its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations. He puts forward the following proposals as a means of achieving that end:

1. Iraq declares its readiness to conclude an agreement with Iran on the basis of which each side would give its undertaking to refrain from aggression against the other, with a guarantee provided by the five permanent members of the Security Council, the agreement being concluded under the auspices of the United Nations.

2. In the event that Iran does not accept the proposal made in paragraph 1 above, we propose, as an alternative, that Iran designate three states from among the states of the world, and Iraq would designate three other states, and those six states would guarantee the agreement on non-aggression between the two parties.

3. In the eve to the above-mentioned proposals, we propose that the two sides sign an agreement on mutual non-aggression under a guarantee provided by the states members of the organization of the Islamic Conference.

4. As a means of reinforcing the foregoing, Iraq proposes the conclusion of a treaty on good-neighborliness and non-aggression among the states in the region of the Arabian Gulf, including Iraq and Iran. The text of the treaty would stipulate that, in the event of an attack by any of the states parties to the proposed treaty against another state party, the other states parties would be committed to the use of all means available to them, including the Armed Forces, against the aggressor state, in order to eliminate the aggression and establish peace.

In conclusion, Mr. 'Aziz expresses Iraq's trust that these proposals will receive the attention and interest that they deserve on the part of the U.N. secretary-general and on the part of the United Nations and the states members of the world organization, in preservation of peace and security and the stability in our region and in the world as a whole in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of international law, and in furtherance of the aspirations of all states and peoples for a better world.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Communique No 2,348

JN031704 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Communique No 2,348 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 3 September 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. During these immortal days and with the help of God, the wisdom and courage of the leadership, and the determination and fortitude of men, the door to final and decisive victory is opened wide for the Iraqi march toward freedom, progress, and peace behind the fluttering banner of great Saddam Husayn, the hero and knight of Arabism and the beloved leader of all. The following is a roundup of our activities for last night and today:

1. Subsequent to our Communique No 2,347, issued today, on the great and effective contribution of our heroic Air Force in purging the oil-loading platform of the Al-'Amiq port, the number of combat missions carried out by our bold Air Force today amounted to 211 during which our pilots achieved the following:

a. Attacking, destroying, and sinking the enemy boats which were loaded with personnel or weaponry, equipment, and supplies.

b. The eagles played a memorable role in destroying the four special brigades which the charlatans' regime sent to occupy the platform.

c. Destroying a large enemy supply ship in the Arab Gulf waters.

d. Raiding the enemy positions and troop concentrations in the various operational sectors to inflict further losses.

Having carried out all these missions, our bold planes returned safely to the homeland with the exception of one plane which fell as a result of a technical fault while performing its duties. We hold the Iranian side responsible for the safety of its pilot. Pride be yours, O brave eagles of the air and glory to our heroic Air Force.

2. Our brave naval force continues to be the honest guard of our territorial waters and the Arab Gulf. During its landing operation and liquidation of the enemy in the Al-'Amiq port, which was carried out with the strong support of our Air Force, the VII Army Corps artillery, and the bold helicopter gunships, our Navy achieved the following:

a. The liquidation of all resistance pockets on and around the oil-loading platform.

b. The destruction of a number of enemy boats and the prevention of enemy attempts to supply its units.

c. The destruction of a missile boat and a medium-sized maritime target.

God bless the hero men of the sea. Glory to our brave Navy.

3. The bold Army helicopter gunships carried out 98 combat missions today during which they contributed to the destruction of a large part of the enemy troops and boats and extended effective support to the landing force and to the other operational sectors. The cavaliers then returned safely to base, praised be God. God bless the brave helicopter cavaliers.

4. Last night the enemy tried to send groups of its knaves in a miserable attempt to approach our valiant units' positions in the heroic V Army Corps sector. The corps' brave soldiers intercepted them with all types of weapons and, splendidly supported by artillery, succeeded in inflicting massive losses in men. The rest of these groups were forced to flee.

5. The heroic VII Army Corps opened artillery fire on the enemy forces which approached the Al-'Amiq port and silenced the enemy artillery. Two enemy soldiers were kiled, another was wounded, three infantry positions were destroyed, and one ammunition dump was set ablaze in the same sector.

6. Our units in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan pounded an enemy group of soldiers and forced them to flee after inflicting several losses. Three ammunition dumps and one personnel shelter were destroyed and one enemy soldier was killed in this sector.

7. Two enemy soldiers were killed, four infantry positions were destroyed and some enemy soldiers were killed in them, two ammunition dumps were set ablaze, and one machine gun emplacement was destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

8. One raft and a quantity of ammunition were seized in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris.

9. The vile Iranian rulers' forces shelled the residential areas of Basra, Sayyid Sadiq, and the (Amqi) housing complex in the Halabjah district with long-range artillery last night and today. The enemy shelling led to the martydom of a citizen in the housing complex; the injury of four citizens, the demolition of three houses, and damage to four other houses, one intermediate school, and one civilian car in Basra. Two citizens were injured and one house was damaged in Sayyid Sadiq.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 3 September 1986

'Large Maritime Target' Hit

JN040734 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0728 GMT 4 Sep 86

[4 September unscheduled military announcement]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. To further destroy the enemy's economic resources, our giant Air Force planes carried out a successful air raid against a large maritime target off the Iranian coast at 0903 [0503 GMT] today, scoring an accurate and effective hit. Our planes safely returned to base, praise be to God.

[Dated] 4 September 1986

Prime Minister Begins 3-Day Visit to France

For reportage on visit by Prime Minister Dr. 'Ali Lutfi to France, including his talks with President Mitterandand Prime Minister Chirac, see the French section of theWestern Europe Daily Report of 4 September and subsequent issues.

Two French Soldiers Killed as Landmine Explodes

NC040744 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0715 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] A UN spokesman in southern Lebanon has stated that two French soldiers were killed and another was wounded when a mine was detonated in Jwayya this morning. UN sources have told the Voice of Lebanon that the mine was detonated by remote control as the French soldiers were conducting routine exercises.

Third Dies; Amal Arrests Suspects

NC040937 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Excerpts] A UN spokesman in Southern Lebanon today told AFP that two French soldiers were killed and two others were wounded, one seriously, when a landmine went off on the Jwayya road, east of Tyre, this morning. [passage omitted]

According to fresh reports, the seriously wounded soldier has succumbed to his wounds.

In the meantime, the inhabitants of Jwayya have staged a general strike and demonstrated in the town. They visited the French contingent's headquarters to denounce the incident. They demanded that the French contingent and UNIFIL in general remain in the area.

The Amal Movement's local security apparatus has arrested two suspects. A detonation device and a battery were discovered.

Israelis, Lahd Forces Fire on UNIFIL Ghanaians

NC031647 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] In the steadfast south, resistance men set off an explosive charge on the Al-Rayhanah road as a Lahd patrol was passing by. The number of casualties is not known.

Other reports from the south indicate that the forces of the Israeli enemy and its agents fired on UNIFIL's Ghanaian contingent in (Wadi al-Suluqi) at dawn today. No one in the contingent was hurt.

Israeli Gunboats Fire at Fishermen South of Tyre

NC040656 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Israeli gunboats continue to blockade the southern coast. One of the gunboats fired at fishermen off the coast of Al-Qulaylah and Al-Rashidiyah camp south of Tyre. The fishermen were forced to cut their nets and return to Tyre.

Israeli Helicopters Raid Hasbayya

NC040715 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Israeli gunships raided Hasbayya yesterday. Al-Khalwat, 'Ayn Tanta farm, and Mount Haramun Heights were raked with gunfire. The gunships chased the goat shepherds and farmers in their fields. One shepherd was wounded and some material damage was caused. This is the second raid on the same area in 3 months.

Hizballah Kidnaps Security Officers, Releases One

NC040731 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Security sources in the southern suburb said that Hizballah gunmen raided the house of Internal Security Forces Warrant Officer Junior Grade Husayn Jawhar in Harat Hurayk at 2200 yesterday. Jawhar and his son Lieutenant Walid Jawhar were abducted and taken to an unknown location. The gunmen released the father at 0200 today but they kept his son. They threatened to kill the son if Iranian national (Tarwad Shirazi), leader of the gang which attempted to rob the Bank of Beirut and Arab countries, is not freed. Exchanges are continuing, but so far they have yielded no results.

Second Set Free

NC040923 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] A security source has reported that Lieutenant Ghassan Jawhar [name as heard] was freed this morning by the gunmen who had kidnapped him along with his father in Harat Hurayk last night. His father, Warrant Officer Junior Grade Husayn Jawhar, was freed earlier.

Two Explosions Reported in East Beirut 3 Sep

NC031913 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1900 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] We begin our newscast with a report that two explosions were heard in Jisr al-Basha [in East Beirut] a short time ago. No additional information about these blasts is available.

Cause No Damage

NC031933 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Some unidentified individuals in a car hurled three sticks of dynamite near the Lebanese-French Bank in Sinn al-Fil at 2150 today, but caused no damage worth mentioning. A similar device was thrown near the Al-Hayik traffic circle in Sinn al-Fil about 5 minutes later, but it, too, did no harm.

Area residents initially thought that some shells had fallen, but what they heard was the sound of dynamite exploding.

Amal Denies Revolt by Al-Biqa' Officials
NC031617 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1430 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] The fifth section of the Amal Movement's central military bureau has denied reports that Amal officials in Al-Biqa' rebelled against the movement's leaders. A Phalangist radio this morning claimed that Abu Yahya, member of Amal's political bureau, is leading the revolt.

The fifth section dismisses these reports as utterly groundless and confirms that Abu Yahya is one of Amal's most dedicated officials and devoted to the movement's unity. Furthermore, the fifth section cautions the public not to listen to such lies, which are merely part of a systematic campaign to tarnish the reputation of the Amal Movement and its goals at a time when the movement is pressing ahead with efforts to confront the designs of Israel and its agents in the south.

AL-QABAS: Al-Asad Secretly Visited Moscow

JN021502 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 1 Sep 86 p 1

[Excerpt] Damascus — *Al-Qabas* — Syrian sources have told *Al-Qabas* that President Hafiz al-Asad paid a quick visit to Moscow last week and held secret and very important talks with Soviet officials, whose positions have recently been vague. The sources added that the Syrian president told the Kremlin leaders that the information he obtained from various sides, including Egyptians who hold sensitive positions, confirm that the United States is preparing for a large-scale military operation against Libya.

The sources also said that the Soviets believe that the U.S. hostility to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has eased and, therefore, have always called for patience although they have set up a very modern radar network in Libya after increasing the number of ground-to-air missile batteries redeployed under the direct supervision of Soviet experts. In fact, many of these experts have gone to Tripoli during the past 4 months. [passage omitted]

Al-Asad Receives Envoys, Messages in Damascus

Romania's Stoian

JN311458 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1352 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Damascus, 31 Aug (SANA) — At 1245 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received Ion Stoian, Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu's envoy, candidate member of the Romanian Communist Party Political Executive Committee, and secretary of the party's Central Committee, who conveyed to the president a message from the Romanian president. President al-Asad asked Stoian to convey his greetings to President Ceausescu and the friendly Romanian people. During the meeting, they reviewed international issues and bilateral relations.

Sudan's Education Minister

JN021347 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1309 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Damascus, 2 Sep (SANA) — President Hafiz al-Asad received Sudanese Education Minister Bakri Ahmad 'Adil here today. The meeting was attended by Education Minister Muhammad Najib al-Sayyid Ahmad. President Al-Asad received from 'Adil a message from Sudanese Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi and asked him to convey a reply message. During the meeting, talks revolved around bilateral relations and cooperation between the two fraternal countries.

Prime Minister Confers With Kuwaiti Trade Official

JN021220 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm received at 1000 today Faysal 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Khalid, Kuwaiti trade and industry minister, and the members of the accompanying delegation. The meeting was attended by the Kuwaiti ambassador in Damascus.

At the outset of the meeting, the Kuwaiti minister conveyed the greetings of his highness the amir of Kuwait to President Hafiz al-Asad. The talks focused on the brotherly relations between the two brotherly countries and developing these relations in various fields. The talks also dealt with issues pertaining to bolstering Arab solidarity against the main enemy, Israel — a solidarity which the masses of the Arab nation look forward to. They also discussed a number of issues of common interest.

Al-Ahmar, Delegation Return From Libya

JN030618 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Excerpt] The Ba'th Party delegation led by Assistant Secretary General 'Abdallah al-Ahmar returned to Damascus tonight after participating in the Libyan 1 September Revolution's 17th anniversary celebrations. [passage omitted]

Trade Unions Back Government Economic Policy

JN030707 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm tonight received members of the executive office of the Syrian Trade Union Federation and presidents of trade union organizations. Comrade 'Izz al-Din Nasir, member of the Ba'th Party Regional Command and chairman of the Trade Union Federation, attended the meeting.

During the meeting, a clear, detailed discussion of the country's social, economic, and production conditions was held. The participants also discussed exports, imports, and consumption and measures that have been taken to end malfunctions in government and in the public sector, including decisions to fight parasitism and consumerism.

The participants also discussed current and future measures to tackle all issues requiring decisive action to promote positive trends in production.

The working class representatives affirmed they consider themselves one working team with the government and support measures to fight malfunctions and parasitic groups and to punish harmful elements which try to commit sabotage by indulging in speculation and smuggling. The working class noted that continuing firmly on this course means strengthening the firm, positive factors in our national economy and uniting the basic pillars of the society of progress and socialism.

Gasoline Prices Reportedly Raised 35 Percent

JN030844 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0808 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Al-Shariqah, 3 Sep (INA) — The Syrian regime has decided to raise the price of gasoline by 35 percent. In a report from Damascus, the newspaper *Al-Khalij* published here today said the cost of a gasoline jerrican, which holds 20 liters, will now cost 76 instead of 56 Syrian pounds.

TISHRIN on Bonds Between 'New' Lebanon, Syria
JN030832 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0415 GMT 3 Sep 86

[From the press review]

[Text] *Tishrin* says: National dialogue among the Lebanese does not merit the name if it is not inspired by the spirit of the Tripartite Agreement, as has been stressed by Lebanese forces and figures who care for the future of the sisterly country and are cooperating with Syria to see Lebanon through its ordeal. This means edgy Lebanese quarters should discard their insularity and see their interests as being linked with all those of the country, as well as understand the changes which have affected the Lebanese arena. These changes will sooner or later lead to the rebirth of a new Lebanon free of privileges and sectarianism, with every citizen feeling a sense of belonging to the nation, characterized by balanced community relations, justice, and equality, with all Lebanese given the opportunity to serve their country. The new Lebanon should have a patriotic army which has the task of guarding the country's borders, liberating the occupied south, and defending national soil against invading Zionists. This new Lebanon, to which all Lebanese are looking forward, must forge a distinctive relationship with Syria which measures up to the bonds between the two countries and the sacrifices Syria has made to prevent partition of the sisterly state, to halt the civil war, and to frustrate enemy schemes aimed at its fragmentation, absorption, and Zionization.

This distinctive relationship with Syria is a Lebanese demand first and foremost. This is because, after all these bitter years of wars, infighting, and sedition, the Lebanese have come to realize Syria is the guarantor; it has been the only sister country to have withheld nothing and offered everything possible, and it stands ready to do all it can to close the Lebanese file and help Lebanon stand on its feet and regain its cultural and economic role in the region.

Weizman Returns From Europe, Denies Secrecy of Trip
TA031620 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Minister 'Ezer Weizman returned this evening from his trip to West Germany and Italy. Weizman denied that his trip was a secret one, telling our correspondent Moshe Nestelbaum that the prime minister asked him to brief the leaders of the FRG and Italy about the situation in the Middle East and the events expected to take place, as wall as to hear what they have to say about it. He emphasized that he did not meet Arab leaders.

Summit Snagged by Stall in Tabah Negotiations
TA040930 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 4 Sep 86 p 2

[Report by Ilan Kfir, Pe'erli Shahar, and news agencies]

[Excerpts] The Peres-Mubarak summit in Alexandria next week is in doubt in light of the last-minute Egyptian demands on the Tabah issue. [passage omitted]

Prime Minister Shim'on Peres met last night with the U.S. assistant secretary of state and reported on the latest developments in Egyptian-Israeli relations which are clouding the chances of the summit:

— Egypt's refusal to reach an agreement with Israel over the appointment of the three international arbitrators in the Tabah dispute.

— New Egyptian demands on the border demarcation in the disputed Tabah area. The Egyptian Defense Ministry objects to the method of demarcation which had been agreed on by representatives of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry. The new demand involves marking the border from scratch according to another method that would increase the chances of Egypt winning the international arbitration.

— The postponement of the searches for the *Daqar* submarine. Clarifications by Israel and the United States reveal that the source of the delay was the Egyptian authorities who did not give the U.S. search teams the necessary permits.

In the talk with Murphy, Peres expressed his disappointment with Mubarak's moves. He made it clear that Israel has reached the limit of the concessions it is prepared to make, adding that Israel does not intend to reopen the arbitral compromis agreement. U.S. sources voiced their disappointment over Mubarak's moves and hinted that if Egypt goes back on its intention to hold the summit, it will be held responsible.

After his meeting with Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid yesterday, Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche reported from Egypt on a toughening of the Egyptian line in view of the lack of progress made in the discussion on the appointment of the arbitrators. The Egyptians rejected all the candidates that Israel suggested, but did not submit other candidates of their own.

The atmosphere last night in the Prime Minister's Office was one of disappointment over Egypt's moves. In addition, however, there are some people who are cautiously optimistic that the Egyptian move might be a tactical trick in a war of nerves which is aimed at extracting last-minute concessions from Israel. They believe that by the end of the week the political picture will become clearer. [passage omitted]

Peres Hopes Husayn To Agree to Phased Negotiations
TA031126 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 3 Sep 86 pp 1,9

[Report by Refa'el Mann, Shefi Gabah, and 'Ofra Yeshu'a-Lyth]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres hopes that Jordan's King Husayn will in the next few days lend a hand to a political move, the gist of which would be agreeing to phased negotiations, including "preliminary talks," leading to direct negotiations under international aegis and without the participation of the PLO. This was stated last night by sources in Jerusalem.

According to these sources, this is the principle underlying the political proposals being discussed by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy in his current shuttle mission in the Middle East.

If it emerges that Husayn is hesitant to agree to the next moves, Murphy will try to formulate a declaration which would include all the points accepted so far by Israel and Jordan regarding the nature of the negotiations.

At the end of the meeting between Peres and Murphy last night it was reported that the king's position regarding these proposals is not yet clear and that contacts to glean Jordan's position would continue today. Murphy's aide, Wat Cluverius, stayed behind in Amman to hold further talks with Jordanian officials. Murphy may again leave for Jordan today but will earlier confer with Peres' advisers and with Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir.

Murphy's meeting with Peres was attended by Ambassador Thomas Pickering, Cabinet Secretary Yosi Beilin, Director General of the Prime Minister's Office Avraham Tamir, and political adviser Nimrod Novik. At the end of the meeting Murphy said he had learned that Husayn "hopes to find ways to promote the peace process."

The assessment at the Prime Minister's Office yesterday was that Jordan's agreement to the proposals raised with Husayn would determine the format of the political process in the future, even after Peres has stepped down from the premiership. Political sources said that Murphy arrived in the region for his current trip after senior Jordanian figures agreed to proceed on the basis of the understandings reached in his previous tours. [passage omitted]

Energy Minister Shahal Invited to Egypt
TA040417 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0400 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that Energy Minister Moshe Shahal has been invited to visit Cairo. It is not yet clear whether this visit will take place before the date slated for the Peres-Mubarak summit.

Shamir Advocates Return to Autonomy Plan
TA031733 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir says one should return to the autonomy plan, the good old plan, as he put it, since nothing came out of recent talks with the Jordanian and Egyptian leaders through the Americans. Minister Shamir said this in a meeting with members of the Labor Party Young Guard. Our correspondent Razi Barqay reports the meeting was held in a tense atmosphere with numerous interjections. Yitzhaq Shamir rejected the call by the Young Guard to go for new elections because, in his opinion, this would not be good for the people. He also stated his opposition to the idea of giving money to development towns rather than to settlements.

Peres, Treasury Decide To Extend Economic Program
TA031038 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] The prime minister and the Treasury's leading officials have decided to extend the economic program along its original lines to further decrease inflation and to create the conditions for resuming economic growth. This decision was made in a special debate held at the Prime Minister's Office this morning.

Our economic affairs correspondent Me'ir Einstein reports that Mr Peres and the Treasury officials believe that economic stability continues and that the data about private consumption in the last few months do not denote the collapse of the program.

Lahd Speaks on UNIFIL, Beirut Agreement
TA031843 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Army of southern Lebanon [ASL] Commander General Lahd says that if UNIFIL soldiers cannot prevent the infiltration of armed people into the region, they had better leave Lebanon. He expressed the hope that the new pact reached in Beirut this past Monday among the leaders of the various factions and communities will turn a new leaf in efforts to maintain security in Lebanon. Gen Lahd, together with several senior ASL officers, came to Israel to participate in a ceremony marking the conclusion of a series of summer camps for southern Lebanese children at the Ashqelon park. Some 450 girls and boys attended these summer camps this year.

Tax Burden Reaches Country's 'All-Time Record'
TA030711 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
3 Sep 86 p 1

[Report by economic correspondent Avi Temkin]

[Excerpt] The tax burden in Israel has reached an all-time record in the last few months, according to Bank of Israel figures. For every shekel worth of goods and services produced, 58 agorot are eventually paid to the government in taxes the bank found. "This is the country's all-time record, and probably a world one as well," one central bank official said yesterday.

Figures published yesterday by the Treasury showed that since the beginning of the tax year the government had collected 6.8 billion new Israeli shekels in taxes, an increase of 5.4 per cent over the same period last year. In August alone, the Treasury collected 1.4 billion new Israeli shekels from taxes.

Bank officials said the extraordinarily high tax burden, amounting to 58 per cent of the gross national product, was leaving its imprint on the economy in sluggish growth and high unemployment. [passage omitted]

TANJUG Rounds Up 2 Sep Summit Session
LD030542 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1521 GMT 2 Sep 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Harare, Sept 2 (TANJUG) — The Eighth Nonaligned Summit, which opened in the Zimbabwean capital yesterday, continued work today with a general debate. The Political and Economic Committees also resumed work on the preparation of the summit's final document.

The morning plenary session adopted a report on the movement's activities in the past three years during which it was chaired by India. The summit's agenda, proposed to the nonaligned countries' heads of state and government by the ministerial conference last week, was also adopted.

United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar's message to the summit was read at the morning session. In it, Perez de Cuellar said the movement was a power that could help move international affairs towards a healthier and safer state.

The activities report, submitted by Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, said that the movement can be satisfied with its achievements in spite of all difficulties which faced the nonaligned and other developing countries. We are doubtless the biggest peace movement in history, he said.

Gandhi spoke of all major problems in international relations repeating the call to convene an international conference on the Middle East, stressing the full support of the movement to the Contadora process, and admitting its failure to resolve the Iran-Iraq conflict.

In a section of the report on the world economic situation, he called for flexibility in the efforts to bring the north to the conference table but warned that it was not an invitation to compromise on principles of the movement.

The ensuing general debate was to have been opened by Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid. The chairman informed the participants that Chadli was indisposed, and the Algerian leaders' address was read by Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi.

Algeria called on the nonaligned countries to impose broad and mandatory sanctions against Pretoria and condemned the continuation of the Iran-Iraq war. Underscoring the right of the people of Western Sahara to freedom, self-determination, and independence, the Algerian representative urged support for solutions which would restore the friendship between the peoples of Morocco and Western Sahara.

The next speaker, Iranian President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, set out his country's views on the problems facing the contemporary world. He also criticized the behaviour on certain occasions of the nonaligned countries and the movement as a whole.

Speaking of the Gulf war, Khamene'i strongly condemned Iraq and asked for its expulsion from the Nonaligned Movement.

Khamene'i said Iran would welcome every peace initiative but that it holds that peace in the region can be restored and strengthened only if the aggressor is punished. After Khamene'i's speech, the debate was adjourned until this afternoon.

Conference sources say that the Political Committee has begun discussing issues that might cause some disagreement. Most participants are making visible efforts to adopt formulations contained in the text of the closing document prepared by Zimbabwe in its capacity as host. The committee has so far debated Chad and Cyprus and will consider the part of the draft dealing with Cambodia and the withdrawal of foreign troops from that country this afternoon. However, the impression is that ASEAN members and Vietnam are not much interested in reopening the Cambodian dossier at this summit at which the question of Cambodia's representation is solved through the "vacant seat" formula.

The prevailing impression of the work of the Economic Committee among delegates is that in this case too everybody approves of the basic text of the document put forward by the hosts. Last night's and today's debates put a strong emphasis on the need for a north-south dialogue, highlighting the interdependence of monetary matters, debts, trade, and development.

Further Details on Proceedings
LD030540 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1649 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, September 2 (TANJUG) — The second day of the Eighth Non-Aligned Summit in Harare has been a very active one with the debate going on in the plenary session and the sessions of both Political and Economic Committees. At the same time, intensive, behind the door, consultations are continuing among leaders of more than 100 countries present at the meeting in Harare.

A dozen of speakers in today's plenary have given their analysis and views on the present political and economic situation in the world giving a quite pessimistic assessment on both counts but at the same time proposing solutions through intensive action of the nonaligned countries and activities in the system of the United Nations.

The political part of today's debate was characterised by two problems: the struggle for an end of the colonial and racist oppression in South Africa and the hotbeds of crisis especially the war between Iraq and Iran, two as it was pointed out important non-aligned countries. [sentence as received]

Non-aligned are discussing concrete actions in the struggle for elimination of apartheid or, as it was said in the speeches of some of the leaders, "all forms of assistance including the strengthening of defence capabilities of the Frontline States".

As far as Iraq-Iran war was concerned in no nonaligned meeting before there was such a unanimous and strong appeal on both sides to stop this fratracidal and sad war.

The speakers have, starting from Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi who delivered a report on the activities of the movement in the past three years, all insisted that both countries should sit at the negotiating table and find a peaceful solution for an end of the conflict. They have offered their good offices giving hints that they will continue efforts in that direction. The only exeption was the President of Iran Khamene'i who categorically in favour of well known Iranian demands to "punish" Iraq.

In bilateral contacts among delegations in Harare much importance is given to the question of who will host the next ninth summit. According to well informed sources, at this stage there is no chance of reaching a consensus on one of the official candidates — Indonesia and Nicaragua. Some new solutions are mentioned in these consultations with an emphasis that Latin American countries should come out with a common candidate. The assessment in diplomatic circles is that this question will pass by without major controversies in Harare and that it will be refered to the 1988 ministerial conference of the non-aligned.

A discussion in the Political Committee has started on questions assessed as "controversial". However, majority of delegations support, with minor changes and adjustments, the draft of the final document offered by Zimbabwe. This was very obvious when the Mediterranean was discussed and where the key countries of the region, Yugoslavia as well, asked for strengthening of cooperation between non-aligned countries of the region which will have a meeting at the level of ministers of foreign affairs in Yugoslavia this or at the beginning of next year. This meeting would be dedicated to an allout cooperation of these countries and the preparation of climate for talks with other countries of the Mediterranean who are not members of the movement.

Text of Castro's Speech at 2 Sep Summit Session
FL031456 Havana Television Service in Spanish
0100 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Speech by Cuban President Fidel Castro at a plenary session of the eighth nonaligned countries movement summit, being held in Harare, zimbabwe — recorded]

[Text] Comrade Mugabe: My speech is not too long, but unfortunately I have not been able to cut it back as you had so wisely asked everybody to do. [Laughter in the audience] Thus, I have no other thing to do but to remember to do that next summit, and ask all others to please excuse me. [applause]

Esteemed Chairman Robert Mugabe, distinguished chiefs of state or government, messrs members of delegations, distinguished guests: Just 7 years ago, when we held our summit in Havana, we had the honor of greeting you as a full member of the Nonaligned Movement, the heroic liberation movement of Zimbabwe, which had not yet attained independence. Today, the eighth summit of Harare, being held in the youngest sovereign state in Africa, advanced trench of the continent in the struggle against racism and apartheid, is a symbol of the strength of our movement and the unstopable march of the peoples toward independence.

When Zimbabwe was elected as the movement's forum for the eighth summit, we also elected the person who would guide the movement during this new period of time, the national hero who led the struggle of his people for liberation, Robert Mugabe. Allow me, esteemed Comrade Mugabe, in the name of Cuba, to associate myself with the atmosphere of respect and sympathy that this meeting affords us all. We are sure that under your sober and experienced direction, the nonaligned countries movement will adopt very important decisions in this summit and will make firm progress toward the future.

At this time I also wish to honor the memory of a great lady who is no longer among us, the unforgettable Indira Gandhi. She led us with wisdom and dignity during the major part of India's mandate. Her atrocious assassination moved us all. We will always remember her with profound respect and gratitude. In paying tribute to her, I must stress what the serene and intelligent leadership of India's Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has meant to the movement. He knew how to guarantee the movement's independence and maintain our unity during difficult times. Under his sound leadership, we have advanced with success toward this summit.

Our world is facing two mortal and never before known dilemmas, peace or total self-destruction, a just international economic order or the most frightening destiny for the immense majority of the peoples on earth, who are represented in this forum, even if there were peace. The Third World countries will have to share the worst of the two dilemmas. We can be swept away from the face of earth in a war for which we will have the least responsibility and in which we will not have any participation.

We could be crushed by hunger and poverty for the sake of a world economic order which was not created by us, and which emerged and developed in spite of us and against us. Many years ago I said at the United Nations: Let the philosophy of looting end and the philosophy of war will cease. The conquering and colonization carried out in past centuries at the expense of the peoples of America, Africa, and Asia by a handful of European superpowers which violated, killed, assassinated in mass, uprooted from their lands millions of persons to enslave them, extracted all the gold and silver possible from the bowels of our soil, and processed innumerable tons of sugar, coffee, cacao, tea, cotton, and other wealth from the sweat of the slaves for the enjoyment of colonial societies were inspired in that philosophy of looting, plundering, and exploitation of other peoples.

In that manner emerged capitalism dripping blood from every pore, and later on imperialism and neocolonialism emerged.This does not have to be studied in any book on Marxism because it has been written with indelible prints on the flesh of all our peoples. What is underdevelopment if not a direct result of that historic plundering? From the philosophy of looting, from the old system of distribution, and the new attempts to distribute the world among imperialist superpowers resulted two world wars which cost humankind rivers of blood. On that same philosophy imperialism today inspires itself by unleashing the greatest arms race ever recorded by history.

The developed capitalist powers are not satisfied with our loss of natural resources, primary resources, markets, and inexpensive

handiwork. They sell their products at a higher price each time and pay miserable prices for our products. They do not reject the practice of systematic stripping (despojo) of our economies. They are not satisfied with the existance of new forms of production and distribution of social riches which are not their old and rotten capitalism.

Finally, they are not satisfied with the true national independence of the old colonies and the peoples' liberation movement. In essence, there lies the cause of the enormous accumulation of nuclear arsenals, strategic rockets, long-range bombers, gigantic aircraft carriers, battleships, submarines, rapid-strike forces, and imperialist military bases everywhere.

There lies the cause of the excessive enthusiasm for using weapons in space and one day man will not be able to see the stars without his vision being shadowed by the idea of the deadly arsenal of nuclear weapons, lazers, particle beams (haces de particulas), and similar artifacts revolving all around him. No country will feel secure. Those weapons in the sky have no purpose other than to take possession of the goods of man on earth.

Also because of this, they categorically deny recognizing the rights of the sea elaboratored and agreed upon by the majority of the international community. They want all the ocean waters for themselves and all the minerals within reach of their sophisticated technologies.

No one should find it unusual to call a spade a spade. If the United States attains military supremacy in the world, to which it outrageously aspires, everyone present here knows that their oil, iron, copper, chrome, bauxite, rubber, lead, zinc, and other natural resources and raw materials would again be divided among the capitalist superpowers to satisfy their insatiable desire for consumption and we would not have a single weapon with which to defend ourselves.

This did occur at the beginning of the oil crisis simply because a new correlation of forces developed in the world when socialism emerged and more than 100 countries freed themselves from the colonialist yoke.

Cuba, member of the nonaligned countries movement, which was one of its founders, is proud of its condition as a socialist country. Essentially, socialism is foreign to war (el socialismo por esencia es ajeno a la guerra) and to the exploitation of the sweat and natural resources of other peoples.

Socialism does not need foreign investments, or bases abroad, or military bases beyond its borders, or distribution of the world. It does not need to produce arms to step up the economy and enrich monopolies. It perfectly knows that the resources can be and should be invested in factories, hospitals, schools, housing, centers of recreation and culture, and other more noble projects.

The heaviest burden imposed by imperialism on socialism is the arms expenditures. Our country, just a few miles away from the United States, knows this perfectly well. In this supreme and decisive hour for all peoples, it is precisely imperialism, and not socialism, which refuses to end nuclear arms tests and which rejects the only coherent, logical, and acceptable policy for humankind. Ceasing the arms race, prohibiting chemical arms and other means of mass destruction, significantly reducing the number of conventional weapons, and initiating a program for the total elimination of nuclear arms in the shortest time possible are the most heartfelt aspirations of not only the men building socialism, but of all responsible and sensible persons on earth.

The nightmare burdening the entire human race should cease. It is not possible to talk about security for anybody in a world whose extermination is a real possibility any time of day or night. If humankind should play any role in the events determining its own existence, then it, through the international community and including the peoples of the imperialist countries themselves, will make these objectives prevail.

Peace is one of our movement's most sacred duties. No one is exempt from such obligation. In the recent meeting held in Mexico by a group of six eminent international personalities, they said the struggle for peace is a task not only of the great superpowers, but of all nations in the world.

Humankind could and should be able to impose peace. The nonaligned countries movement, with its immense prestige and political might, could and should make a decisive contribution in that direction.

The other moral dilemma overwhelming us, the economic problem, is also threatening our survival but, in this case, all the Third World countries are almost exclusive victims. That is why we not only need peace, but that the resources used in war and for the destruction of man should be invested in the economic and social development of the world, first of all, in countries historically looted, yesterday's colonies, today's new colonies.

However, military expenses which surpassed $650 billion at the time of the 1983 New Delhi summit, in 1985 amounted to the fabulous amount of $850 billion, despite the fact that today's nuclear arsenal is equal to nearly 16 billion tons of TNT. After World War II, in almost 40 years, $17 trillion have been spent in military expenditures. This amount is many times greater than would have been required to bring all the Third World countries together out of underdevelopment.

Today there would be no hungry people, no undernourished, no illiterates, no sick people, no unemployed, of the hundreds and thousands of millions of persons On our planet. Today there would not be our countries gigantic foreign debt of almost $1 trillion which, even though overwhelmingly high, only represents 5.8 percent of postwar arms expenditures.

As I said after the sixth summit before the United Nations, the noise made by weapons, threatening language, and arrogance in the international scene should end. Enough is enough concerning the illusion that the world problems can be solved with nuclear arms. The bombs might kill the hungry, the sick, the ignorant, but they cannot put an end to hunger, diseases, ignorance. They cannot end the just rebelliousness of the peoples;and, in the holocaust, the rich will also die. They are the ones who can be hurt the most in this world.

There can be no development if there is no peace, and there can be no peace if there is no development for the immense majority of the peoples on earth. However, the reality is that we are being exploited increasingly more mercilessly. What we import from the developed capitalist world, whether a truck, a tractor, a locomotive, an industrial component, a factory, medicine, medical equipment, a small spare part, whatever, is increasingly more costly. What we export is paid at lower and lower prices. Excluding oil, the privilege of a very few countries which also have difficulties today, we have to deliver three times, four, and even six times more sugar, tea, coffee, cacao, henequen, copra, iron, bauxite, copper, etcetera for the same product we were importing 30 years ago.

Today there is more unequal trade, protectionism, dumping [word rendered in English], unfair competition, control of the markets by the transnationals, higher interest rates, capital flight toward the great U.S. and European financial centers, and more manipulation of international finances by the imperialist superpowers than ever before in history.

The price we pay as neocolonies is much higher than even the one we were paying when we were colonies. I do not want to burden you with statistics, but I ask that you allow me to cite some of them to illustrate this tragic situation.

The foreign debt, which in 1977 amounted to $373 billion, in 1985, only 8 years later, amounted to nearly three times that figure, $950 billion. Between 1981 and 1985, the Third World countries paid more than $300 billion in interest, and paid $526 billion for total debt service. In 1985, Africa spent 30 percent of its export income to pay the debt service, and Latin America spent 44 percent. Between 1980 and 1985, the Third World countries lost $104 billion because of the terms of unfavorable trade, and $120 billion because of excesses in interest rates.

The drop in price of basic products forced those countries, in 1985, to deliver 25 percent more goods than what was supplied in 1980 to obtain the same amount of imports. In 1979, 40.2 percent of the international financial flow was directed toward the Third World countries, but in 1985 they only received 10.3 percent. The United States, the richest and most developed country in the world, which in 1980 received 6.1 percent of that flow, in 1985, received 24.2 percent.

The amounts lost because of capital flight, chronic inflation, high interest rates offered by U.S. banks, and lack of stability in the countries are incalculable. The money for the colossal U.S. rearmament, "star wars", the gigantic budgetary deficits, enormous trade imbalances, the aggressive policies, and other stupidities had to come from somewhere.

The IMF, the financial gendarme of imperialism, categorically demands Third World countries to terminate fiscal deficits and trade imbalances, reduce education and health expenditures, eliminate state investments, depreciate the currency, raise prices of consumer goods and services, suspend restrictions to free importation, in other words to burden the people, already impoverished and weakened, with the weight of the debt and crisis. However, in Washington, just a few blocks from the IMF headquarters, is the White House, the residence of the U.S. Government, which has provoked the most fabulous fiscal and commercial deficits in the history of the world. The IMF has never sent a single expert there to demand the end of the fiscal deficit, trade imbalance, protectionism, dumping, high interest rates, manipulation of the dollar, and other infamous and fateful practices for world economy.

The IMF does not send experts to countries of the European Economic Community which flood the world with subsidized agricultural products in unfair competition with Third World countries with a selfishness that borders on insanity.

The United States is rearming with the world's money, and the IMF remains silent. The United States lives and spends way over its own production at the expense of the world economy, and the IMF remains silent. That is the economic order that has been imposed on us.

With the aid of mathematics, we have examined all variants that have been suggested to solve the debt problem, with current interest rates or lower interest rates, with new credits or without new credits, with payment limits tied to exports or without limits, with moratorium or without moratorium, and even in the case of a supposed sustained development at a fast pace, practically a utopia. The result of all examinations is that the debt, like an enormous and monstruous cancer whose malignant cells multiply at an accelerated rate, tends to reproduce and grow infinitely.

We decided to estimate how much time a man would need to count the Latin American foreign debt at the rate of a dollar per second and the result was more than 12,000 years. Today there is a fashionable and worrisome disease called acquired immunodeficiency syndrome. Well, the Third World foreign debt is the aids of the world economy.

Based on mathematic calculations and sober reflections on the problem, we reached the conclusion that the Third World countries' foreign debt is unpayable and uncollectible. It constitutes, for those countries, a political, economic, and moral impossibility. Our countries are not debtors but creditors. Capitalism and its development was financed with the blood, sweat, and wealth of the colonies in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. With the trade imbalance, they have stolen much more from us than the total amount of the debt. Protectionism and dumping are blocking our exports and bankrupting our peoples. A large part of the money lent to us fled back to the Western financial centers without providing any type of progress for our peoples.

The high interest rates multiply our already burdensome load. The debt must be erased. The governments of creditor countries should make themselves responsible for the debt with their own banks, and there would not be any need for new taxes or sacrifices for the depositors or contributors of those countries. Less than 15 percent annually of the present military expenditures suffices to pay, in a not very long time, that debt. The world economy could only come out of the crisis with the abolition of the debt and the New International Economic Order, which has already been approved by the United Nations but never implemented.

By annually raising by hundreds of thousands of millions of dollars the purchasing power of the Third World, international

trade would multiply, the industries of the developed capitalist countries themselves would be in full production, and would help them to mitigate their worse tragedy, chronic and growing unemployment. To demonstrate that the resources are there, suffice to say that in 1986 the developed capitalist countries will save no less than $120 billion with the reduction of oil prices.

That amount would be sufficient to pay for the services of the Third World countries' foreign debt this year. The less than one third of the annual expenditures wasted in the military sphere, would be sufficient to abolish the debt and face up to the cost of the New International Economic Order. For that reason, peace, disarmament, elimination of the foreign debt, and the New International Economic Order are inseparable.

If the statesmen of developed capitalist countries are incapable of seeing this, they would be acknowledging the anachronism, selfishness, and all the irrationality contained in their own economic and social system as well as their total incompetence in contributing to the solution of the problems of today's world.

We cannot sit back and do nothing. We must demand solutions, because we have the right to survive the dangers threatening us, and to live with dignity and peace. Jose Marti, the Cuban national hero, one day said something which could become this meeting's slogan: 'Rights are seized, they are not asked for'; they are snatched, they are not begged for.

We represent the immense majority of humankind and should not beg for our right to life. We must be capable of snatching them. Distinguished chiefs of state and government: The young states and the national liberation movements attend these summits with the hope that their just causes will be defended. Very few times so many expectations have been brought to the attention of our meeting. From our continent have come representatives of El Salvador's FMLN, Guatemala's National Revolutionary Union, the courageous and militant people of President Allende. In El Salvador there have been more than 50,000 dead, victims of a ferocious repression.

In Guatemala, a country where there have been no cases of political prisoners, has reported 80,000 disappeared during the military regimes that followed the overthrow of the Arbenz government by the CIA in 1954. In Chile, there have been thousands of murdered persons, disappeared, a people brutally repressed but willing to win over fascism. In Grenada, a country invaded to crush a revolution which had already liquidated itself. In Puerto Rico, a piece of Latin America colonized and occupied. In Paraguay, a fascist dictatorship which has already lasted more than 30 years.

Those are some examples of the fruit of U.S. meddling in our mistreated continent. In Latin America, wherever a genocide and corrupt government emerged was the presence and support of the United States. Wherever there is a social reform, wherever the peoples want to be truly free, hostility, blockade, and the aggression of the United States are always present.

Cuba, where a piece of its soil is still occupied by the United States and where it has endured thus far more than 25 years of brutal economic blockade, is an exceptional witness to this reality. Nicaragua, however, is the most recent and eloquent example of this brutal policy of the empire. It suffered almost 50 years of Somozist tyranny, a fruit of yankee military intervention. They had the closest and most total support of the United States. The new Nicaragua, a fruit of its children's heroism, is instead enduring a dirty and boldfaced war of aggression. Its economy has been blockaded, its ports are mined. Thousands of mercenaries at the service of a foreign superpower invade its soil from Honduras, which has been transformed into a sanctuary for the counterrevolution, a foreign military base and the U.S. Government's stepping-stone for attacking a brother nation. The U.S. dirty war has cost Nicaragua tens of thousands of lives, and billions of dollars.

Latin America's efforts to attain peace in Central America through the Contadora group have dashed against the U.S. aim of mercilessly destroying the Sandinist revolution and liquidating the liberation movement in Central America. Openly and shamelessly as a slap in the face of the peoples of Latin America and the rest of the world, the U.S. Government recently adopted a budget of $100 million to continue its bloody adventure against Nicaragua, tramping on the verdict of the international tribunal of Le Hague which categorically condemned such U.S. actions. But everything will be useless, there will never be a force capable of crushing the indomitable spirit and heroism of the Nicaraguan people, even if the tragic lesson of Vietnam has to be repeated there.

Nicaragua has offered its hospitable and heroic soil as the seat of the ninth summit. Supporting it would be a gesture of solidarity. Today Nicaragua is not only a symbol of the struggle for independence of a Central American country, it is also a symbol of the struggle for independence of the peoples of an entire continent, a symbol of the right of any Third World country to own its own destiny.

The British occupation of the Malvinas, a territory of the Republic of Argentina, constitutes an affront to the American peoples. Latin American blood was shed there in a struggle against a NATO superpower which, as expected, had the support of the United States. Let no one be confused over the Malvinas. No nation has emerged there, as is the case of Guyana and Belize. There is no community there that longs for independence or autonomy. A handful of British people live there, people who feel British and who want to continue being British. It is a colonial enclave, a foreign possession, an occupied territory that must be returned to Argentina.

The Peruvian people have been victims of the IMF arbitrary measures and are worthy of our most determined support. Panama expects our continuing support so that the canal agreements are respected. Bolivia demands and deserves support in its just aspiration to an exit to the sea through territory that used to belong to it.

The Latin American peoples, in their yearning for freedom, in their just causes, expect the support and solidarity of the nonaligned countries movement.

In the Middle East and North Africa, Cuba has, is, and will always support the just cause of the Arab peoples, victims of the

imperialist and Zionist aggression. It firmly supports the OET [no further expansion] and makes the noble cause of the Palestinian peoples and their right to independence to its motherland and national state its own. Ignorance of their rights cannot go on forever and peace will never be achieved in the Middle East so long as such monstruous injustices still remain.

We should support the sovereignty, unity, and peace of the courageous Lebanese people, Cyprus' integrity, and the selfless and admirable struggle of the Western Sahara people for their unquestionable and undeniable right to national independence. It is difficult to explain why the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic has not yet been incorporated into our movement. This country's people are fighting against the most modern weapons being supplied by yankee imperialism to the foreigners occupying its territory.

The Arab nation of Libya recently was the United States and a Nazi type treacherous and criminal lash of a claw against its people. We have witnessed how the U.S. Government is capable of using its most sophisticated arms to attempt to assassinate a chief of state and all his family. Our movement should energetically condemn such terrorist and infamous practices.

The war between Iraq and Iran, two member states of our movement, should have never begun. Unfortunately, all efforts aimed at finding a solution to this difficult and complex conflict have been useless. However, we should not stop to attain peace there because of it and we should repair as much as possible the damages and wounds caused by that fraticidal conflict.

We wish to express our determined support for an all-out effort to find a politically negotiated solution to the problem of Afghanistan, based on the strictest respect for the country's sovereignty. Likewise, we support with all our strength the DPRK in its just and sacred struggle for the peaceful reunification of the country, artificially divided and partly occupied by the United States. We have said very clearly that the next Olympic Games should be shared by North and South Korea. Should it not be done this way, our country will not participate in that event, irresponsibly conceived to accredit one of the most repressive and discredited regimes in the world, totally ignoring the DPRK. Solidarity with that brother country in such legitimate aspiration should be made known.

Likewise, we join the just demand for an Indian Ocean, free of foreign naval bases and nuclear arms. I have left for the end of my speech, the issue of southern Africa.

We find ourselves here, not too many miles away from the sinister system of apartheid. On the other side of the border with Zimbabwe, towards the south, more than 25 million persons, which constitute the immense majority of the country's population, live deprived of the most essential condition of human beings. From there news comes every day reporting atrocious murders perpetrated against the people. More than 4 decades since the defeat of fascism and its racist theories, at a cost of the lives of more than 40 million persons, and on the threshold of the 21st century, a state is segregating its citizens and bases, its policies on racial discrimination. Added to that, racism is the most ferocious economic exploitation of the oppressed, discriminated against, and segregated masses. Apartheid is the direct result of the colonial system, of the brutal form with which the African peoples were forcefully deprived of their lands and natural resources, and their children enslaved and sold around the world.

Apartheid has been able to remain in power only because of the support given to it by the United States and NATO countries, which see in South Africa a strategic ally, a source of raw materials, a market for their investments and juicy profits of the transnationals at the cost of the sweat and blood of millions of Africans. The current U.S. Administration categorically refuses to accept the economic sanctions against South Africa and systematically vetoes all agreements of the UN Security Council which would affect the Pretoria regime, while it increasingly blockades with greater rage small progressive or revolutionary countries, such as Cuba, Nicaragua, Vietnam, Libya, and the DPRK.

Stimulated by the support offered by the U.S. Government's constructive engagement policy, South Africa not only challenges the entire world with continuing and hardening apartheid, but also maintains the occupation of Namibia and checks the independence of that colonized country in open disrespect for all UN resolutions and agreements.

South Africa is organizing mercenary bands to destabilize the United States and is carrying out surprise and treacherous attacks against Lesotho, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Angola. By continuously supporting subversive groups, South Africa has not complied with the Komati agreement it has with Mozambique.

Now the United States uses these subversive, destablizing plans and introduces in Africa the ill-fated methods practiced in Latin America by openly and shamelessly aiding the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] bands in Angola.

UNITA has a long history of cooperation with colonialists and imperialists. It was created by the Portuguese political police during the Angolan war of independence to sabotage the patriotic forces.

South Africa tried to destroy Angolan independence and dismember the country in 1975 with UNITA cooperation. During the past 10 years, South Africa has used UNITA as an instrument in its dirty war against Angola.

When we were children, they told us in school that two things — as well as a third — were equal. Upon hoisting the same flag used by the UNITA bands and giving them common support, the U.S. and South African Governments express their similarity in ideas and proposals and they are on an equal level.

What differences can there be between the Washington and Pretoria policies?

The U.S. Government considers the Palestinians — evicted from the lands they occupied for thousands of years — the admirable Saharan combatants, the brave ANC [African National Congress] fighters, the SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] patriots, and the heroic Salvadoran and Chilean

revolutionaries — to be terrorists worthy of extermination.

However, the UNITA bandits have destroyed entire villages of defenseless civilians without distinguishing between women, men, and children.

The mercenary Somozist bands, who serve a foreign power, are rogues who oppose any kind of peoples' and progressive process, and the imperialist government considers them to be distinguished patriots and strugglers for independence, worthy of U.S. aid. Is this or is this not facism? Is this or is this not racism? Is this or is this not cyncism?

Our solidarity with the African liberation movement and its heroic confrontations with imperialism, apartheid, and racism is not soley verbal.

In the struggles against Portuguese colonialism, Cuban revolutionaries fought together with (Mil Cal Cabral) and (Agostino Meto) in Guinea-Bissau and Angola. Some of them gave their lives to that noble cause.

When South Africa invaded Angola in 1975 occupying more than half of its territory and despite the fact that an ocean separates Cuba from Angola, Cuban internationalist combatants along with their heroic Angolan brothers struggled against racist troops and drove them more than 800 km to the Namibian border, demonstrating to the world that South African soliders, like Hitler's, are far from invincible.

Despite the enormous effort this implies for our small country, a contingency exceeding dozens of thousands of Cuban internationalist combatants have kept guard for 10 years along with the glorious Angolan Armed Forces to prevent the 1975 event from being repeated.

Our cooperation with Africa is not just military. More than 15,000 African youth study in our country without cost to them. Thousands of Cuban doctors, teachers, technicians, and workers give their services freely in this continent. More than 250,000 of our compatriots have completed missions in Africa as combatants or civilian collaborators.

This expression of solidarity, which is totally disinterested, disturbs the dreams of the yankee imperialists and South African racists. They cannot conceive that countries that were conquered, colonized, and enslaved yesterday, could today give such cooperation and raise a powerful barrier against aggression. The yankee imperialists as well as the South African racists are doing everything possible so that Cuban internationalist troops are withdrawn from Angola, making this a requirement for Namibian independence.

The Cuban and Angolan Governments have responded in joint agreement: Apply UN Resolution 435 on Namibia; cease the threats of aggression against Angola; cease the dirty war and support of the mercenary bands and the gradual and progressive withdrawal of 20,000 Cuban combatants who hold strategic lines in southern Angola will follow. The rest of the Cuban military personnel will be withdrawn only when the sovereign governments of Angola and Cuba decide it is convenient and unconditional.

The real key to the matter is that so long as apartheid exists in South Africa, so long as that country is governed by a racist and fascist government, there will be no security for Angola or any other country in southern Africa, and Namibia's independence will be nothing else but a fiction. That is why I can state categorically that the presence of Cuban troops in Angola is based on principles; it is not motivated by any type of Cuba's national interest or prestige. When apartheid ceases to exist, when the fascist and racist regime of South Africa ceases to exist, no country will feel threatened.

Namibia will immediately be independent. Then there will be no need for a single Cuban soldier and the immediate and total withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola will take place. Of course, Angola, whose sovereignty we respect and will always respect with absolute loyalty, can decide at any time if it needs our military personnel there. What I have expressed is simply our decision to maintain the troops in Angola so long as apartheid exists in South Africa. [applause]

I am sure that our summit, as an essential part of its contribution to the struggle for peace, development, justice, and our world's security, will give all its endorsement and immense political and moral support to the oppressed peoples of South Africa and Namibia, and its decisive contribution to the final battle against apartheid will be recorded by history. This monstrous regime cannot be reformed, it must be destroyed. Today it finds itself in insurmountable crisis. To the African National Congress and its selfless combatants and men and women of the heroic stock of Nelson and Winnie Mandela, belong the glory of having inspired the unyielding struggle of the South African people and having demonstrated before the world that today, like yesterday, like tomorrow, and like always nothing will stop the march of history and no force in the world will be capable of chaining indefinitely human dignity and freedom. [applause] Thank you.

Algeria's Ibrahimi Delivers President's Speech 2 Sep

LD032301 Algiers APS in English 1019 GMT 3 Sep 86

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Harare, 3/9/86 (APS) — Foreign Minister Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi delivered a speech yesterday at the plenary session on behalf of President Chadli Bendjedid.

"We meet in free Harare and this is a symbol. Here, some thought they could erect an impregnable citadel of domination. The accession of Zimbabwe to the presidency of the movement is a motive of pride for Algeria and honours Africa as a whole. It is an act of solidarity of which we measure the high significance and scope, at a time when our continent is facing the double challenge of peace and development that are the essence of non-alignment mission, Dr Taleb declared. It is here also that the message of freedom carried by the non-alignment is cruelly confronted with what still remains uncompleted.

The peoples of southern Africa expect a lot from our movement hence our decisions can but be oriented against apartheid. The

combat of the peoples of southern Africa is ours, humanity describes the apartheid system as a crime against it and a crime cannot be amended or reformed.

Apartheid is primarily the negation of human being but also the negation of what forms the unanimous will of the international community. However, events have started to move faster in Austral Africa. The national resistance under the leadership of ANC of Namibian [word indistinct] SWAPO along with the inestimable sacrifices of the Front Line States are hastening events. Apartheid has no future. At this decisive time lived through by our region our movement has a role to play. It is our duty to turn our natural commitment and solidarity into increased political and material support. We must step up our mobilisation of international opinion against apartheid and work relentlessly toward the imposition of mandatory and comprehensive sanctions against South Africa, the foreign minister added.

Broaching the situation in the Middle East, the foreign minister said that in that part of the world the Arab peoples are plagued by Zionism, their lands are occupied and a people, the Palestinian people, despoiled of their homeland. Like apartheid Dr Taleb went on, Zionism lives on hegemony and domination and goes so far as to deny existence to those it dominates and wants to subjugate.

How is a just and lasting peace to be established when the rights of the Palestinian people are ignored, and claims for the annexation (?of) Arab lands not [words indistinct]?

The recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self determination including the establishment of an independant state on its homeland and the recovery of the occupied Arab territories including holy Al-Quds are the only keys to peace.

There is no force without unity and no effective resistance without strength. Hence the unity of the Palestinian ranks has become an imperative that should be further buttressed by the mustering of all Arab capacities "my Country has an abiding faith in this and works toward this end.

Is there a better example of unity than wonderful image of understanding, cooperation, and mutual aid provided by southern Africa in adversity? Dr Taleb wondered.

Moving to the Iran-Iraq conflict Dr Taleb said that Algeria which is bound to both Iraq and Iran by ties of fraternity had deplored the outbreak of the conflict from the beginning and deplores today its magnitude and developments. Wisdom and the sense of responsibility should prevail. Obligations but also virtues of good neighborliness should lead to peace in justice and honour. The cessation of hostilities is a necessity for the two warring countries. Their vocation is to build not to destroy. It is a necessity so for our movement which cannot reasonably refuse the recourse to force for [words indistinct] if it cannot banish it when it occurs within its own [word indistinct].

Dealing with the Western Saharan conflict the foreign minister reiterated the right of the Western Sahara people to self determination and independence.

The Saharan people are fighting for cause of freedom. Movement recognized it as such and lent it its support so let's hope that those still opposing it will heed the call of the international leading to peace.

Moving to the situation in Central America the foreign minister expressed concern over the growing foreign interferences which are detrimental to good neighborliness and deal a blow to the right of the states of the region to choose a political, economic, and social system on their own. Given the circumstances we must give support to the Contadora and the Lima groups, Dr Taleb said outlining the current situation in the (?world). Algeria is witnessing a grave crisis in international relations worsened by one of the most severe economic crisis ever to [be] confronted in the world. If in Africa the crisis simply assumed the dimensions of a fight for survival, elsewhere it is the processes of national development that it questions. "There is no substitute for the establishment of a new world economic order and the organisation of a genuine and solidary prosperity. The future of peace and development for humanity lies in this, the foreign minister concluded.

Gandhi Hosts Dinner for NAM Heads of State

MB020600 Harare Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Last night the outgoing chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, hosted a dinner for heads of state and government who are attending the eighth summit. The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, his deputy, Comrade Simon Muzenda, and several foreign dignitaries attended the dinner.

Mr Gandhi said NAM (?treasures a new) and central idea of existance and codevelopment and peace, honor, and equality. He said the success of the NAM summit will be judged by the extent to which the liberation of the South African people can be hastened along with the sovereignty of Namibia, adding that the freedom of NAM states is incomplete as long as apartheid continues in South Africa while Namibia remains occupied.

Third Day of Nonaligned Summit Opens in Harare

LD030923 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0820 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, September 3 (TANJUG) — The third day plenary session of the eighth summit of the non-aligned countries opened today at the conference hall in Harare.

Peru's Garcia Speaks on Economy, Financial Apartheid

PY031911 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish
0040 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Speech by Peruvian President Alan Garcia at the Harare nonaligned summit conference on 2 September — recorded]

[Text] Mr President, chiefs of states and governments, citizens of the world: I would like to greet Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, president of the Nonaligned Movement, and through

him I would like to convey the greetings of Peru to Zimbabwe, a country which, along with the other black African countries, is a symbol of the historic vitality of the people who through their efforts have become free nations, as well as an example for all of us.

Peru is pleased that Zimbabwe, represented by its prime minister, has been elected to control the destiny of the Nonaligned Movement for the next few years because it will be the dignified representative of the unity of our continents, committing itself so that Africa, which has contributed with its culture to the formation of our nations, will no longer suffer in its territory the infamous racist slavery of apartheid, which is an offense to the human race.

Peru, which last July headed the International Conference on Sanctions Against Racist South Africa, now confirms its militant action for the elimination of apartheid and for the freedom of Namibia, and affirms its solidarity with Zimbabwe, with the other Frontline States, and with all the people and classes who are fighting for their freedom on earth. Dear Kenneth Kaunda, old master and fighter, your emotion and your tears and your sacrifice encourage us and move our spirits to commit ourselves to your struggle, and the struggle of your people, the struggle of your race, the struggle of your continent, and the struggle of the entire human race, which we accept as a commitment. [applause]

Consistent with those objectives, we have decided here in Harare to establish full diplomatic relations with SWAPO by recognizing it as the only representative of the people of Namibia. [applause]

We believe that active solidarity is the spirit and the best expression of our nonalignment. During the last 25 years this assembly of free people has fulfilled many objectives, but the first and the most important was to give impulse to the awareness of the people of the Third World for equality and to strengthen their own identity. What good is it to have freedom or emancipation without identity or self-awareness.

The Nonaligned Movement has served to show that we do not all have the same historic background and that every country, people, or continent has its own individuality, its own existence. People and groups who feel superior because they have arms, power, or money believe that the path they have opened in history is the only one, and at the same time the only possible one. People who believe that they must follow the same path or subordinate themselves are wrong. This is why the Nonaligned Movement, by rescuing the historic nature of each people, has offered an alternative path from the inevitable models of social organizations offered by the two powers.

Nonalignment has played an important role in the decolonization and the birth of new states, and a vital role in the struggle against disarmament, detente, and peace, seeking to avoid a deadly conflict between the two superpowers.

It cannot be said, therefore, that nonalignment came about as an alternative in support of either of the two superpowers. The correlation of forces was not based on the antagonism of the two superpowers. The true correlation of forces of this movement of free peoples came about in view of the looming danger of a confrontation between the superpowers.

Nonalignment today is the promoter of a new economic order that is more fair and more just. An order in which political sovereignty is equivalent to more food and freedom for those nations that today suffer hunger and poverty.

After 25 years, we cannot say that all objectives have been achieved, or that everything has been changed. The most important thing is that we still exist, that there are more of us everyday, and that despite the problems that divide us, we are here together again aware that we represent a majority that is increasingly gaining strength. This is why when we honor the fathers of this movement: Nerhu, Tito, Nasir, Sukarno, Nkrumah, and the late great leader Indira Gandhi, our best tribute to them is to be loyal to the original principles of the movement and to the decision of not being used by any superpower and to strengthen the unity of our countries. This is so because the worst enemies that our movement can confront are the conflicts that are promoted and fueled by those who want to divide the world.

We cannot list those facts of which we are all aware without pondering and reflecting on their influence on our history. Our loyalty to nonalignment and its principles, if it is to be real, must expand and be complementary to the ideals on which it was founded 25 years ago. This is so because when it was founded, the Nonaligned Movement was based on a definition of the war, the confrontation of the two blocs, and economic imperialism, which although real at that time, is not today a true reflection of the present situation.

Fellow members: Twenty-five years ago, the danger of war was associated with military blocs and the territorial occupation of strategic zones. Today, technological development makes strategies based on the occupation of bases and the direct presence of troops obsolete.

Today, war is progressively becoming a process of cybernetic accumulation, technological hypothesis, and mental control.

Twenty-five years ago, the concept of imperialism was still linked to productive capitalism, whose plundering actions exerted control over raw materials and extended its industrial domain to the underdeveloped world. Therefore, it associated material production and industrial transformation with profit-making. This means, although in a perverse manner, that capitalism was still strongly associated with the idea of development and the rationalist idea of exploiting resources to obtain profit and thus dominate the world.

Today, however, the relationship of capitalism with our countries is characterized by its unproductivity and is based on profit-making. This is a fact that cannot be overlooked. The nature and parasitic qualities of capitalism, are reflected in the enormous foreign debt as a means of unproductive domination.

Twenty-five years ago, international relations were still powerfully influenced by the result of the world war and this justified the veto power that was granted to five powers and which can no longer be tolerated. Changes have taken place regarding the

conception of the war, the capitalist system, and world institutions which compel us to expand the purposes of our movement so as to adapt them to the present realities.

Messrs, chiefs of states and governments: I believe that this is a prospect that must be studied and which should be an issue of concern and discussion. To lose time on those issues that divide us, on those conflicts that affect us, would mean to lose our momentum and our capacity to undertake joint actions which should be our main objective.

Based on this point of view, the Peruvian Government fully identifies itself with the Nonaligned Movement. In Peru we are experiencing times of decision and changes. We are confronting similar difficulties as those affecting many countries within this movement.

When we took power 1 year ago, we strove to establish a nationalist democratic and popular government like many of the governments that are headed by those present.

We proclaim as nationalism nonalignment to foreign economic policies, defense of national production, and liberation of the country from the chains of the foreign debt. But we realize that these objectives cannot only refer to Peru, because isolated nationalism is the best way for a country to remain in poverty.

Real and profound economic freedom can only be achieved through the common action of nations to change the current situation of the world and to overcome the prevailing high interest rates in order to enter a new process of production and world distribution.

We should recall a statement Tito made that today is still valid for our governments: We have not just been fighting to occupy a better place in the modern world, we are fighting for a better world. We are fighting for a different world, and this will only be possible through the common action of our nations.

This is why we ratify the objectives established 25 years ago, but we also question the current situation and the prospects for our movement over the next 25 years. First of all, we must calmly and profoundly reflect on this issue. We must complement the concept of war and its strategy, the basis on which the Nonaligned Movement emerged 25 years ago. It should be reiterated that 25 years ago the threat of war was associated with the territorial occupation of strategic zones, with control over military bases, with the deployment of troops with conventional weapons, and with the first generation of atomic weapons.

This is why the Nonaligned Movement worked to safeguard the territorial sovereignty of states and opposed the installation of military bases. But that concept of war was the result of the positions conquered by the blocs at the end of World War II and responded to the mechanical and industrial technology of the principal countries.

Today, those societies have reached what some experts call the post industrial stage, in which informatics and cybernetics define development. Science and technology have already become direct productive forces. Therefore, the reality and concept of war have suffered a profound transformation.

It is true that territorial wars and armed conflicts between the great powers remain a threat. It is true that the struggle going on in the world can be seen through the many local conflicts. However, the technological progress of recent decades has gradually made the occupation of strategic zones, the accumulation of key arsenals, and the presence of troops and material more obsolete.

First, the appearance of strategic and intercontinental missiles and now laser beams, the high speed transmission of information, the accumulation of cybernetics, and the militarization of space, have made the technology of war surpass the territorial concept of 25 years ago.

What I mean is that although the defense of the territorial sovereignty of states, the struggle against the installation of military bases, and the repudiation of foreign intervention are still necessary, they are clearly insufficient to face the new problems and realities of the modern world. Therefore, the definition of blocs and alignments must also be complemented.

The definition of blocs is gradually becoming no longer a territorial and military reality because its equilibrium was based on the division of the world into zones. The concept of blocs is now becoming more a conflict for the production and accumulation of knowledge and for technological superiority. And this is something on which it is necessary to ponder, because today we must be just as interested in mental independence and the identity of our societies' aspirations and development models as in territorial sovereignty.

Although military bases lose importance, they are replaced by colonialist ideological and cultural principles which still prevail and the expansion of theories which state that if we do not seek protection from a superpower, the poor are traditionally inept.

In view of its technological nature, wars are increasingly connected to science and economic systems. Today, war is equivalent to a technological hypothesis that promotes the spending and deficit of the superpowers; consequently, it presupposes higher financial rates. This is why war is equivalent to debt, misery, and economic domination of our peoples.

In this regard, we must take into account the new trends in this economic domination. We cannot continue implementing old concepts to deal with the present situation. The control of trade in raw materials and the expansion of industry and the consumer model that characterized the world 25 years ago has been surpassed by a new kind of domination. This is the financial profitting system that dominates the world through interest rates, the allotment of credits, and the cirulation at the international level of a single currency that disdains its true value and adopts a speculative and parasitic nature.

Today, we are witnessing an increasingly new imperialistic situation. The wave of capitalist expansion, which started at the end of World War II, exhausted itself in the 1970's by generating protectionist policies, trade barriers, and recession. At the same time, as a result of the development of technology and science,

many raw materials became obsolete, and in view of the decrease in their production, recession and crisis began to plague the majority of our countries. However, in the 1970's we also experienced an increase in oil prices which introduced a great monetary mass into the system, which promoted a deceitful credit reactivation, and established a definitive prevalence of financial interests and profit-making as a form of domination, because in an exhausted economy experiencing a dwindling production, the extraction of financial interests becomes the basic instrument of profits. However, this is not a productive or real means to exert domination because it does not generate industrial development, material production, or profits. Profit-making is increasingly equivalent to the allotment, circulation, and the recovery of money, which in turn generates more interests.

This situation is strengthened because in the new concept of war economic resources are not earmarked for production and social benefits. They are earmarked for war technology, and subsequently create budget deficits. Therefore, to collect money and to cover these deficits, interest rates must increase. This in turn increases the foreign debt, making interests the fundamental basis of domination.

Consequently, the financial-minded profit system, which was always a structural element in the capitalist system, dominates, having imposed the logic of nonproduction throughout the world.

It is important to note how and to what extent capitalist domination over us has changed. Capitalism, which years ago was associated with the exploitation of raw materials or the establishment of low and unjust prices, and later with industrial expansion, is today associated with the movement of money by itself without generating capital or generating production, without being invested, or generating material, thus dominating the system.

This is why the fetish for liquidity, that is, the creation of interests based on unproductive money, has expanded and consolidates itself as the crisis develops and recession takes hold and poor countries are directly chained-down trhough their foreign debt.

Latin America is a specific example. It was first an exporter of raw materials. By the middle of the century it tried to create an industry by establishing technological models at very high costs. As a result of this, it contracted a debt that now entails an immense development. Now without investments, without development, and with increasingly less income, our countries are witnessing the growth of their financial commitments.

We must respond to this system which destroys countries with its unproductive logic. We must respond to this fetish for liquidity that has a life of its own and whose theoric agent is the IMF.

Within this framework, richer countries are strengthening their position through technology and the handling of financial decisions because they are the only ones responsible for controlling the level of credits, interest rates, and the flow of resources. In addition, in an unprecedented selfish attitude, they intend to reactivate their economy by excluding all other countries.

This entire situation was brought about by a profit-minded financial system and is a type of an economic apartheid that excludes poor nations. It is a type of world financial racism that separates creditors from debtors, and that absorbs the low liquidity of poor countries, which are receiving increasingly less for their products.

Therefore, no matter the speed in which our economies develop, the speed of the increases in interest rates and debt will always be higher. This means that we shall always be condemned to permanent backwardness.

However, based on this same logic, the process of unproductive credit rotation is about to end. Although its exhaustion will ruin debtor countries, it will later affect the powerful economies as well.

It is our duty to unite, to act, and to demand that richer countries be aware of this situation by understanding that world economic reactivation cannot be partial or discriminatory. Only a fairer and more just economic system can guarantee the possibility of achieving development and free us from the hunger and the death that many countries, particularly those in Arica, are experiencing.

However, to do this, important political decisions must be made not by the great and powerful of the earth, but by those who are gathered here today. These are decisions and actions that must be implemented, the most urgent of which, one that involves us all and not only debtor countries, is that concerning the foreign debt.

There will be no real economic reactivation by excluding the poor, by implementing an apartheid against human beings who have no right to consumption and production.

There will be no economic growth if the consumption is not promoted among thousands of millions of human beings. This will not be achieved by offering more credit and concessions as was proposed by the Baker plan because this plan will only support the logic of profit-minded financial systems and inequality.

This will only be achieved by decreasing interest rates, rechanneling resources to production, and granting better prices for raw materials. There will be development if the terms of the foreign debt are not changed; if multinational institutions such as the IMF do not change their conditions and ideas. Within the present framework, we shall only continue within the vicious circle of misery and debt.

In the last few years, in an effort to seek a solution, Peru requested new credits and loans to pay for the previously-contracted debt. As a guarantee, it signed several letters of intent with the IMF committing itself to devalue its currency, to leave salaries stagnant, to reduce its public expenditures, and to pay on time.

But inflation increased, industry decreased, salaries fell, our national currency lost its value, and as a result, democracy began to lose its credibility. The new government chose a different path. To do this it implemented a substantial limitation on the payment

of the foreign debt and it left behind the IMF theory by reducing interest rates, promoting consumption and salaries so as to reactivate the economy. In so doing, to some extent we have been able to decrease the inflation rate and curb the devaluation of our currency by keeping a higher level of reserves.

Messrs, chiefs of state and government: I have dared to make these comments to remind you that it is not possible to achieve an economic recovery without restating the position that each country upholds regarding the international financial system: by abandoning the liberal theory and decreasing the flow of resources.

Mexico owes $100 billion; Argentina owes $50 billion; the Philippines owe more than $30 million; Malaysia owes $15 billion; Egypt and Nigeria owe more $20 billion.

All these countries are facing the same problem. The future of our people will depend on how we respond to the foreign debt issue because the debt, people of Africa and Asia, is not an exclusive problem of Latin America or of other large debtors.

I am not speaking of the debt from the selfish position of a country which wants to pay less. I am speaking of the debt with the understanding that it is the weakest link in a system which oppresses the people. A solution of the debt problem requires economic reactivation and a New International Economic Order. For us, the weak countries, the debt is the only real instrument we have to make our voice heard. As a debtor country this is our solidarity with the other countries of the world.

The foreign debt epitomizes the history of capitalism throughout the 20th century. The debt is the current system of alignment. As was said here before, the debt stems from the imbalances existing between the prices of raw materials and those of industrial products.

The debt has been increasing as a result of high interest rates. The interest rates are no longer the cost of money, they are an instrument for obtaining resources with which to cover the deficit and military expenditures of the rich countries. When the inflation rate of the industrialized countries reaches 3 percent, the interest rates are 8, 9 or 10 percent. This is why according to some calculations, two-thirds of the Latin American debt has been reexported to the financial centers and deposited in private accounts.

In addition, and this is a point that touches the heart of the unjust system we are experiencing, the foreign debt is measured and paid in dollars as a result of a great injustice. In 1944 the majority of the countries agreed to establish a world currency managed by an international bank, but they demanded that that currency be given a gold value in order for that currency not to become an exclusive property of any country.

However, in 1971 the United States stopped using the gold standard. Therefore, the people and countries that had dollars believing that they could exchange them for gold were left with paper money. The gold was retained and confiscated by the largest world power. Therefore, the country which had the largest debt in history refused to pay it. It was a unilateral decision which destroyed the Pretton Woods system. However, the IMF did not declare that power ineligible even though on that occasion the dollar ceased to be a world currency and became only a U.S. currency.

We do not reject the dollar as a U.S. currency. We do not advocate hate of xenophobia. What we reject is the world liquidity and the monetary system in the hands of a single country because that country benefits from its fluctuations and can issue money at its discretion. Therefore, it can increase interest rates to finance its deficit without the need to make the necessary adjustments which the IMF demands only of the poorest countries.

On this issue we should point out that the IMF has become the representative of the liquidity of a single country and we should insist on the call for an international conference on money and credit in order to democratize the participation of all countries on the issuance of international liquidity.

In addition to unfair terms of trade, high interest rates, and the use of a single currency, the imperialist economy has adopted protectionist policies to defend itself from the crisis by closing its markets and has provoked a drop in the prices of raw materials such as silver, copper, oil, wheat, and meat.

As a result of all this, the debtor countries owe increasingly more, produce increasingly less, and get increasingly lower prices for their products. In the last few years, the debtor countries have tried to get new credits to pay the debt but this merry-go-round avoids the problem, defers the solution, and contributes to maintaining a high interest financial system.

Moreover, the credit merry-go-round subordinates countries to the conditions of a colonial theory through the IMF's letter of intent.

We are not against the existence of the IMF, but we are against the hegemonic and universalistic nature of an economic theory which represents the voracious nature of the financial profiting system, the implementation of which has destroyed the economies of many nations by subordinating them to the interests of the system.

The letters of intent of the IMF demand economic adjustment practices and the limitation of consumption with the objective of assuring the resources for the payment of the debt. We are told to implement an economic opening and thus our countries become open markets and we destroy our industry. We are told to devalue our currency and thus we have to increase our work load to pay the foreign debt. We are told that domestic credit interest rates are higher than the devaluation rate thus promoting inflation to decrease consumption. The IMF says that these negative effects are the result of the high public expenditures and the government's actions; and it demands austerity and economic adjustment.

We say that this is a biased theory, because in the 1970's when it was necessary to place the bulging financial resources, the IMF encouraged indebtedness and was an accomplice to the plundering. Moreover, the IMF demands austerity only from debtor

countries without saying anything about the deficit and the plundering of rich countries.

Meanwhile, the population is growing by an annual rate of 3 percent and the misery of our nations is increasing. Therefore, the government must choose between the fulfillment of foreign commitments, between banks and the people, and between the rich and the poor. There is only one path to choose. Because the truth is that under the present conditions the debt of the Third World, the Latin American foreign debt, cannot be paid by any country because doing so would submerge it in misery and violence. For example, Peru owes $14 billion and the total sum of its production of goods and services totals $17 billion. This means that to pay the foreign debt, Peru would have to work at full speed for almost an entire year and that during that year it could not eat or drink anything.

This is why Peru. like the rest of the Third World, is at a clear crossroad. We have to choose between debt or democracy; debt or sovereignty; debt or life.

Therefore, we must unite with other nations. Our strength lies in our unity. We must unite to obtain a substantial reduction in world interest rates, a historical and realistic rescheduling of the terms of our debt, the recovery of the prices of our raw materials; and a democratic monetary system. Only through unity and joint actions will we be able to truly prove our nonalignment.

However, until we achieve the unity that we have proclaimed for the past 25 years, until then, each of us must act based on what can be acheived in the future. We cannot remain idle before the voracious monster of financial imperialism because if we say we hope to take a future joint action, this is a mere pretext to obey now to the present conditions while the debt silently continues to grow. Each of us must make the proper decisions to avoid the drain of resources and the recession of production.

If we are capable of understanding the problem that is affecting us all, if we know that the great objective is to achieve a future unity, no decision will be made on a unilateral basis. On the contrary, it would be a unilateral decision to adopt a passive attitude.

In view of this, 12 months ago Peru decided to reduce the servicing of its foreign debt to 10 percent of its export revenues. This measure ties the transference of resources for the debt to the volume and prices of exports and links the problem of low prices of raw materials to the increase in interest rates. It is also a first step to more equally distributing the negative effects of the world crisis.

Of course we want more profound and drastic solutions, but the present situation compells us to start by taking the first steps. The important thing is not only to pursue the great objectives but to take the first steps because that is the way to lay the foundation for future decisions.

The Peruvian proposal was designed to guarantee our social survival and to rebuild our economy. However, since it is the decision of a poor country, it is qualified as a unilateral decision. Within the framework of the present system, when a world power makes a decision, people believe that it is a necessary, absolute and universal decision. When a poor country makes a decision it is accused of implementing a unilateral decision. I say that we cannot continue being prisoners of this colonial language and logic.

Moreover, biased opinions interested in keeping other countries from following Peru's bad example, state that Peru adopted a hasty decision and that the best thing to do is to continue the dialogue, the negotiations. But throughout many years and many governments Peru has been holding dialogues, negotiations, and paying the foreign debt in the hope of witnessing a change of the situation and the theories. And throughout these years, Peru's economy has been dramatically affected by the payment of the foreign debt and the letters of intent.

Over the past 25 years, the Nonaligned Movement has also been demanding the enforcement of a New International Economic Order, but no one has ever listened because we have never exercised our capacity to unite and to exert pressure. Are we going to wait for an entire century witnessing the increasing poverty of our people? I say that the enormous weakness of the foreign debt is that it is the greatest instrument the poor have ever had to create a more just economic order. I also say that the destiny of those countries that are the poorest lies in the hands of debtor countries and the actions and decisions they make today.

This is why we are willing to hold dialogue, willing to explain. However, we will not talk while our country and people sacrifice.

If we accepted the present conditions, in 1968 we would have paid $5.5 billion while our exports only totaled $3 billion. In keeping with our decision we have paid $340 billion, which is equivalent to 10 percent of our export revenues. This has allowed us to maintain a better level of reserves and defend our economy from the market fluctuations.

When we informed our creditors about our decisions, Peru was receiving $30 for each barrel of oil it exported. Five months later the oil price fell below $9 per barrel and other products such as silver and copper continued to experience a decline in prices.

As a result of this, this year Peru will obtain $400 million less in its export revenues. The same thing has happened to many debtor countries that export raw materials.

In conclusion, we cannot pay and it is no solution to negotiate under the present conditions of economic adjustment proposed by the IMF.

When negotiations are undertaken within the framework of these conditions, the country that signs the letter of intent knows that it will be unable to fulfill the conditions. The people are aware that their hardships will increase; banks know that they will have to refinance the debt. Everything is hypocrisy and deceit on this merry-go-round that leads nowhere.

This is why we must undertake, within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement, an independent and united action to break protectionist barriers, to demand better prices for our products, and to acheive a decrease in interest rates or their

complete eradication. However, until we are able to achieve this, each of us must act by defending their people. We cannot continue the submissive payments. Only by acting shall we show that we the poor can change the circumstances and the hour glass of the debt will not run against us. This, gentlemen, is Peru's position.

It is on this basis that we want to build a society with more development, more justice, and more economic independence. It is a difficult path. Some say that it is an isolated path but we answer that no one who walks the path of history is alone. This is our will and our loyalty to the objectives of this great Nonaligned Movement.

We must seek to recover the original strength of nonalignment, to which the interests and strategies of the great powers are alien, by opposing political and ideological blocs.

We claim that self-determination is a right and we reassert our militant support for the cause of those nations that suffer hunger; for the struggle against apartheid; for the cause of the Palestinian people and their right to have a state and a territory; and for the cause of Central America in its struggle against interventionism.

We reassert our complete solidarity with the Nicaraguan people, to whom Peru is linked as a Latin American country and with whom it shares the destiny of continental sovereignty. We are and will continue to support the Contadora group as a resource against intervention and violence and we condemn a power publicly supplying arms and money to counterrevolutionaries who attack a sister nation.

However, we also firmly condemn the hegemonic actions carried out by the other power in its area of influence, and its military intervention in other areas of the world.

We reject war, death, and for the sake of our right to exist, we call on all powers and their allies to stop the nuclear threat and the militarization of space by noting like Nasir that peaceful coexistence is not synonymous with an armed truce but with creative and fruitful cooperation.

However, we will lack the moral authority to demand this from the powerful countries of the earth if we continue purchasing conventional arms and give our blood as profits for the merchants of death.

How can we tell creditors and banks we do not have resources if we are spending thousands of millions in arms and using them against each other?

Today, when multilateralism is denied by the powerful and the cause of the poor of the earth is not heard by the system, we promote the strengthening of the United Nations, and the use of our moral force against the arrogancy of guns and riches.

In summary, Mr President, messrs., chiefs of states and governments, and dear Kenneth Kaunda, who is a symbol for me and for all of us at this difficult time: we are still struggling, as we have been for the past 25 years, to offer a different alternative to humanity because the future is not the property of the powerful, and because no one can declare himself an interpreter or the owner of history. Poor and powerful nations alike uphold the same dignified human principles. The African from Namibia is just as human as the peasant from the Andes region, as are the men from the United States or the Kremlin.

Many peoples and races have proclaimed throughout history to be superior but this ethnocentric vanity destroyed them. Only their ruins remain.

The poor of the earth shall not allow ourselves to be blinded by pride. We represent a principle of democratic equality because we do not feel either superior or inferior to anyone.

We will not passively accept a new type of apartheid, that is, a financial apartheid. We shall struggle for justice. The powerful with their bombs and their money will continue to impose injustice but not for long. The roots of their system and of their theory are dried out.

Like the Spanish philosopher we shall tell them: You may conquer, but you will not convince us.

It has been 25 years since the world first heard the voice of the people in the Nonaligned Movement. It was the voice of justice; it was the voice of history. The Nonaligned Movement united Asia with its unbeatable spirit, the renascent Europe, the new Africa with the birth of its new nations; and later Latin America in its struggle to achieve economic independence and self-determination.

Today, at this Zimbabwe meeting we have been entrusted to continue this task of unity and decisively raise that banner for the inmense majority, for justice, and for life. We shall win this battle against hunger, and in justice. We shall win because ours is a just cause and it is the cause of humanity.

Cheers for fraternity to the Nonaligned Movement from the people of Peru. [applause]

SFRY's Hasani Calls for Disarmament, Cooperation

LD032123 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0523 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, 3 Sep (TANJUG) — Sinan Hasani, the president of the SFRY Presidency, spoke today in the general debate at the Eighth Conference of the Heads of State and Government of the Nonaligned Countries in Harare. The text of his speech is as follows:

Mr President, dear friends: It is with special pleasure that I greet the heads of state and government and delegations of the nonaligned countries as well as senior representatives of friendly observer-countries and guests of the conference present.

Allow me, on behalf of the SFRY delegation and myself, to express my warmest thanks for the hospitality and attention which is being shown to us here. The efforts and enthusiasm which the government and the people of Zimbabwe have invested

in the organization and successful work of the conference are worthy of admiration.

We are sincerely glad that this, our eighth successive summit meeting, is being held in Zimbabwe, which in these last 6 years since the gaining of independence, as well as during its heroic struggle for national liberation, has proved its orientation toward the original principles of nonalignment.

This is an opportunity to congratulate you once again most cordially, Mr President, on your assumption of the duties as chairman of the the conference of the Nonaligned Movement in the period ahead. We are deeply convinced that under your chairmanship, too, the movement will fully reflect the political wisdom, determination, and courage which you demonstrated so powerfully in the struggle for the freedom and independence of Zimbabwe. In performing these responsible duties which are of importance to all of us, you can count on the full support and cooperation of Yugoslavia.

I would also like to pay the greatest tribute to friendly India and I express my thanks, in particular, to Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi for his efforts to strengthen the unity and action of the nonaligned. It is with the greatest respect that we evoke the memory of the great stateswoman Indira Gandhi, whose place in the overall development of the policy of nonalignment remains indelible.

Mr President, the policy of nonalignment has deep roots in Africa. Grown up in the fire of anticolonial revolution, African countries have, precisely in nonalignment, found support for the preservation of their difficultly acquired independence, and for full social, political, and economic emancipation, giving them impetus and power.

This is a continent of great human and natural potential. But poverty and hunger continue to be a heavy burden on it. In the immediate neighborhood of this country, Zimbabwe, a battle is being waged for human dignity, freedom, and truth. This summit of ours here, in the south of Africa, is an expression of the greatest support and solidarity with the oppressed population of South Africa, the people of Namibia, and the Frontline States.

Violence strengthens the thirst for freedom and repression increases the desire for truth. Racist terror, mass murder, the persecution of the majority of the population, and the aggressive policy of the regime in Pretoria have made the region of South Africa one of the most explosive crisis flashpoints. Yugoslavia's stance is clear and unamibiguous. The international community will realize its obligation to humanity if it uses all means for the final liquidation of the system of apartheid as a crime against humanity. We resolutely advocate comprehensive sanctions against the racist regime of Pretoria.

Special responsibility here lies with Western countries. We condemn the on-going attempts to evade these just demands of the international community and the democratic public of the world. The political, material, military, and every other help of our movement to the liberation struggle of the peoples of South Africa must be more effective.

At the same time, Yugoslavia is constantly involved in implementing as urgently as possible the UN plan for the complete independence of Namibia. We do not accept any conditions whatsoever on its freedom and independence. Support and assistance to the armed struggle of SWAPO, the sole legitimate representative of the peoples of Namibia, continues to be our primary task.

With a policy of force and aggression, South Africa is attempting to destabilize independent neighboring countries and endanger their territorial integrity. It continues to occupy part of Angola. The nonaligned countries are justified in demanding of all foreign forces that they cease to support the separatist movement, UNITA, and make a practical contribution to the solution of the crisis in South Africa. Also, we are obliged to continue our concrete assistance to the Frontline States. We are fully supporting the declaration on South Africa submitted by the African group of nonaligned countries.

Dear friends, since the Delhi summit and up to today there has not been a significant reduction of tensions in international relations. Crises, bloc policy, and action from a position of strength, pressures, aggression, and intervention — all these continue to be characteristics of the times in which we live. The independence and secure development of many countries, particularly nonaligned countries, has been endangered. In the aspiration for dominance and influence in the world, confrontation is not ceasing.

As early as at the first conference in Belgrade, the nonaligned have been appealing to the good sense and maturity of humankind, and for complete nuclear and conventional disarmament under international control. Stockpiles since then have increased many times and their destructive power has been perfected. A balance of fear is not, nor can it be, a guarantee for peace and security. It is understandable that the voice of humankind is speaking out more powerfully than ever before against armaments. As the largest force for peace in the world, the Nonaligned Movement is obliged to make this voice effective — to demand resolutely the urgent cessation and banning of all nuclear tests, the banning of the extension of the arms race into space, and the reaching of an agreement on the radical reduction, with the aim of complete elimination, of strategic medium-range and tactical nuclear armaments and all other systems and means of mass destruction as soon as possible. Yugoslavia supports all constructive initiatives which lead to disarmament.

On this occasion, too, we express our principled support for dialogue between the big powers for overcoming this unfavorable situation. It is essential, however, that this dialogue lead, as soon as possible, to concrete, positive results.

Peace, security, and disarmament are portentous questions of the world. They cannot, therefore, be the monopoly of the big powers. Detente can only bear fruit if it is a universal process, and if it is a field for the involvement and responsibilities of all countries. There can be no stable peace and security if they are exclusively dependent on the decision-making and agreement of the big powers and their bloc organizations. Real, comprehensive detente should encompass all countries and all regions of the world. In this process, we must continue to insist resolutely on

the military disengagement of the big powers and blocs from the nonaligned areas of the world.

It is justifiably expected of the nonaligned countries that they be involved to the full in, and come up with their own concrete and realistic proposals for the solution to the vital problems outlined above.

There is not one nonaligned or any other developing country which has not been affected by the current unfavorable situation in international economic relations. The dramatic increase in the gulf between north and south is threatening to erupt into unforeseen instability. It is a worrying fact that the growth rate in the greater part of the southern hemisphere has, for a long time now, been below the level of the population growth rate, particularly in Africa. How can development be ensured in conditions of profound inequality and the constant outflow of wealth from the developing countries to the developed countries, which has taken on enormous proportions recently? Last year and this year, solely as a result of the fall in the price of raw materials, including oil, a further redistribution of income has come about to the benefit of developed Western countries, to the tune of over $130 billion.

The burden of the debts of the developing countries is a reflection of the most drastic form of this outflow and not only imperils their economic development but also brings into question the process of world reproduction. Despite all the internal efforts and renunciations of the indebted countries, their indebtedness is increasing. The conditions on which the ability of the indebted countries to meet their obligations depend are worsening — protectionism is on the increase, interest rates continue to be high, foreign exchange rates are unstable, and there is a reduced inflow of financial funds for development.

Partial measures which are offered as a solution to the problem of debts, although they temporarily mitigate the burden of payments, lead to the further exhaustion of the indebted countries. The problem of debts is also used for the imposition of a specific system of development which represents an unacceptable interference in internal affairs.

It must be clear today that debts are the joint problem of both creditors and debtors. Therefore, they have joint responsibility for their solution. At present it is shifted solely on the shoulders of the debtors. Debts cannot be solved without a dialogue between the creditor government, the debtor, and international financial and banking institutions. The repayment of debts is only possible in conditions of rapid economic growth in the indebted countries and with a greater influx of foreign exchange funds.

While the developing countries are still fighting to overcome the difficult legacies of the past, science and technology are conquering new fields. Unless the developing countries are involved in these trends in time they will lag behind permanently. That is why we must insist on equal participation in the results of technological progress and on the obligation of developed countries to cooperate with developing countries. At the same time, it is essential that in this exceptionally important area, too, we improve the mutual cooperation between the nonaligned and the developing countries. The recent meeting of a number of developing countries on Brioni in Yugoslavia on the topic of the "Technological Revolution and the Developing Countries" represents a significant initial step in this direction.

We are still a long way from establishing a New International Economic Order. We must be persistent in our struggle for these new relations and rely increasingly on our own efforts, while at the same time strengthening cooperation with developing countries, particularly those prepared for this. In a world of increasing interdependence, it is a misconception that the north can exist without the south, just as the south cannot exist without the north. As a result, international cooperation for the development of all is an objective necessity.

In many declarations our orientation has been for the mutual cooperation of the nonaligned and the developing countries. In practice, certain steps have been taken, but they are not on a level of our needs and possibilities. It is necessary to integrate our economies more soundly on long-term bases and strengthen the awareness of reciprocal reliance and the unity of our action in all areas of international economic relations. This will strengthen our economic power and our positions in negotiations with the developed world. I am convinced that the formation of our permanent ministerial committee for economic questions will certainly contribute to this.

Mr. President, world crisis flashpoints are permanent sources of instability, tension and the danger of the expansion of conflicts. Almost all of them, as a rule, are in the areas of the nonaligned countries. We simply cannot reconcile ourselves to such a situation. It is essential that we make more energetic joint efforts to find a permanent and just solution to the crises which are burdening international relations.

I have already spoken of how Yugoslavia views the crisis which is shaking South Africa. In the Near East the expansionist and aggressive policy of Israel and the support which it is offered from outside are frustrating any sort of progress. This crisis has, for decades, been one of the most serious hotbeds of world instability. It is our duty and obligation to continue the active operation to influence all responsible factors to achieve the legitimate aspirations and rights of the Palestinian people to form, under the leadership of the PLO, their own state. We advocate the convocation of an international conference on the Near East as soon as possible, under the auspices of the United Nations, with the equal participation of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. We express full support for the unity and independent action of the PLO.

We believe that there is every reason for the mandate of the committee of the nonaligned countries for Palestine, led by the chairman of our movement, to be extended. There is an objective need for such a body, with its initiatives, to make a contribution to the common action of the nonaligned for a just and comprehensive solution to the Near East crisis and the Palestinian question.

The tragic development of events in Lebanon, caused by Israeli aggression and fratricidal war, requires our still more resolute support for efforts to renew national unity, the implementation of full sovereignty, and the territorial integrity of nonaligned Lebanon.

Nonaligned Nicaragua continues to be exposed to coarse pressures, interference, and intervention with the intention of destabilizing it and of changing its internal system. Assessing such behavior as impermissible, on this occasion, too, we express our broadest solidarity with the people of Nicaragua and their struggle for the defense of their independence and their own path of development. Yugoslavia fully supports the action of the Contadora group and support groups for the just solution of the crisis in Central America.

As hitherto, we resolutely advocate the urgent withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan and Kampuchea, and the respect for the legitimate rights of the peoples of these countries to determine their own future freely and independently. We fully support the efforts of the UN general secretary to solve the Afghanistan problem. Also, Yugoslavia sees a constructive initiative which deserves our support in the recent eight-point proposals of the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea.

The DPRK proposals for the peaceful unification of this divided country and the withdrawal of foreign forces from South Korea enjoy our permanent support.

On this occasion, too, Yugoslavia stresses its full support for the preservation of the independence, territorial integrity, and nonaligned status of the Republic of Cyprus. We resolutely oppose attempts to divide this nonaligned country and are for the withdrawal of foreign troops from its territory and an agreement between the two national communities.

Supporting the right of the Saharan people to self-determination, we are convinced that the only way to solve this problem is through negotiations between Morocco and the Polisario and in a referendum on the basis of the appropriate resolutions of the OAU and UN General Assembly.

Unfortunately, this is the second summit we are holding in conditions of the blood-letting in the Iraq-Iran war which, with the huge number of victims on both sides, is seriously imperilling peace and security in the whole region. We resolutely repeat the demand that there be a cessation of hostilities forthwith and that the Nonaligned Movement invest fresh efforts which would help these two nonaligned countries come to a political, equitable, and honorable solution for both sides by political means. The war between these two nonaligned countries once again warns of the need for most favorable methods to be found to solve all disputes between nonaligned countries peacefully, as required by the original principles of the policy of nonalignment and the principles of the UN Charter.

As a Mediterranean country it is logical for Yugoslavia to be concerned with the development of events in this region. In the Mediterranean region there are existing and potential dangers for new crises. For decades now, military forces, fleets, and armed bloc forces have been concentrating there. In recent times threats and the use of force against the nonaligned countries of the region have become more frequent. All of us on the shores of the Mediterranean sense this danger. The recent violent armed attack and the constant threats and pressures on Libya are the best illustration of this.

Yugoslavia believes that all this requires the broadest cooperation and involvement of all the nonaligned countries and particularly members of our movement from the Mediterranean area to overcome the existing situation and open up a process which would lead to the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace, security, and cooperation, free from nuclear weapons and military threats. To this end we attach great significance to the forthcoming ministerial meeting of the nonaligned countries of the Mediterranean.

On the European continent, despite the most profound divisions, a dialogue, within the framework of the process of CSCE, has been maintained in even the most difficult conditions. Through negotiation and cooperation a collective awareness in Europe is developing and being strengthened on the necessity of mutual cooperation. The nonaligned and neutral countries of Europe play a very significant role in strengthening this consciousness. Through their independent action the policy of nonalignment is affirmed and its contribution to the overcoming of the unfavorable situation in international relations is confirmed.

Yugoslavia has always started from the standpoint that the United Nations is an irreplaceable international forum for the maintenance of peace and security, for the solution of all world problems, and for the implementation of the goals and tasks which we, as a movement, have set ourselves. The nonaligned countries have made a major contribution to the growth of the United Nations into a universal democratic forum, in which all its members participate equally in consideration of the vital problems of the day. We are, however, deeply concerned by the fact that the United Nations and multilateral cooperation in general are exposed to premeditated pressures and attempts on the part of big powers to diminish and limit its role and significance. We expect that at this summit, too, we agree on joint action for the preservation of the democratic character of the world organization, the strengthening of its role, and its more efficient functioning.

Mr. President, the complexity of international relations and the need for the more effective involvement of the nonaligned requires of us that we constantly perfect the forms and roads of our action and that we always assess our experiences critically. In all questions (?which) we solve, at this summit, too, we must be guided only by that which ensures the unity of the movement, which its future requires, and which ensures the implementation of the principles and goals of the policy of nonalignment.

Our movement is in all questions orientated toward the interests and goals of the policy of nonalignment and not toward the standpoint of one or other power. It has not had, nor does it have, prejudices against anyone, but has assessed the value of everyone's policy according to its results. The Yugoslav delegation is also guided by this at this summit.

At this conference there is a powerful and convincing reverberation of the voice of concerned humankind, concerned that in a time of huge, epoch-making achievements in many fields of human endeavor, there is still insufficient unity and creative effort for a world in which every nation is to live peacefully and go about its business freely. Only free and equal nations can put the finishing touches to the building of world peace.

This is a crucial time for all of us. The extent to which the Nonaligned Movement will adapt its action successfully to it depends very much on us ourselves. It is, therefore, essential that the nonaligned countries today, more than before, through carefully worked out and concrete proposals, actions, and initiatives, involve themselves more actively in overall processes in the world. Hence the task of all of us to make this summit a summit of the true unity, action orientation, and close cooperation of the nonaligned in all fields.

Ghali Reviews Egypt's Commitment to Nonalignment
NC032005 Cairo MENA in English 1842 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Sept 3 (MENA) — Egyptian State Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali described today the Non-Aligned Movement as a non-precedent movement in history which forms a major moral power which aims at confronting attempts made to the partition of the world into contesting pacts and blocks.

Addressing the eighth session of the non-aligned summit, Dr Ghali, chairman of Egypt's delegation to the summit, praised efforts exerted by former chairman of the movement, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Ghandhi and hailed the people of Zimbabwe and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, current chariman of the movement.

Dr Ghali reviewed Egypt's role and her commitments to principles of non-alignment, particularly as a founder member-state, noting that the battle of Suez, Egypt has celebrated its thirtieth anniversary, few weeks ago, was a natural preamble for inaugurating the policy of non-alignment in the sixties of this century the repercussions of which have spread worldwide. [sentence as received].

The Suez has become a symbol of the courageous struggle, the national dignity and steadfastness of the national struggle for realizing political and economic independence, he said.

Dr Ghali underlined the need for adopting a comprehensive framework for handling the world economic problems to avoid a set back of the world economy.

The developing countries have continued, during the past years, to call, particularly during its dialogue with the developed countries, for deepening the reciprocal dependent and international integration between economies of the developing and developed countries, Dr Ghali said, pointing out that the rate of economic development has retreated in a big number of developing countries, particularly in Africa.

He affirmed anew Egypt's adoption of the proposal calling for the setting up of three funds for realizing stability of basic commodities, for furthering financial and monetary cooperation, and for stepping up development.

Dr Ghali asked the developed countries and the international monetary institutions to understand the economic, social, and political sides of the problems of debts in the developing countries.

He underlined the need to start an international dialogue to discuss ways to handle the issue of debts, means to set up a more equitable and more stable international monetary system through joint efforts of both the developing and the developed countries.

He announced Egypt's adoption of the proposal calling for convening an international conference to discuss monetary and financial issues, reminding the session of the critical economic situation in Africa.

Dr Ghali condemned the policy of racial discrimination in South Africa, expressing Egypt's support of adopting compulsory sanctions against the Government of South Africa.

Dr Ghali called on the Arab countries to work for realizing a joint formula for genuine Arab solidarity, affirming that the Palestinian question is the key for realizing the aspired, comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

The first step, he underlined, for realising a settlement will be adopting a unified Arab stance among the concerned Arab parties.

Egypt's support of the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all parties to the crisis including the PLO means that it should be a serious conference during which dialogue and negotiations should take place directly between the parties concerned with a reconciliatory role to be played by the other parties to this conference.

In this respect, Dr Ghali expressed Egypt's welcome of the proposal made by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in which he called for the participation of the five-permanent member-states of the UN Security Council in a preparatory conference for realizing peace in the Middle East.

Dr Ghali said Egypt supports the legitimate government in Lebanon and seeks an end to the current circumstances imposed upon Lebanon and calls as well on the different factions in Lebanon to agree together to a unified stance and to end foreign intervention.

He also called for an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon and the respect of sovereignty, territorial integrity, and unity of Lebanon.

On the Gulf war, Dr Ghali, chairman of Egypt's delegation to the Harare non-aligned summit, pointed out that the Gulf war affects the development process not only in the Gulf region but also in the developing countries. The escalation of this war threatens security and stability of the Arab nation and interests of the Iranian people, he said.

He affirmed Egypt's support of all efforts exerted to bring to a halt the Gulf war, asking Iran to respond positively to the efforts for realizing a settlement.

Dr Ghali also asked the summit to issue a clear cut resolution calling for halting fighting, withdrawal of both parties to the international border lines, to start peaceful talks for realizing regional and international security and stability.

Dr Ghali called on the non-aligned countries to adopt Egypt's proposal on holding an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations to confront the phenomenon of terrorism.

He (?also) spoke about Egypt's concept on security, peace, and cooperation in the Mediterranean area and on the respect of the unity and independence of its littoral states.

Malaysian Prime Minister on Kampuchean Proposal
LD031213 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1122 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, September 3 (TANJUG) — Speaking at the plenary session of the eighth summit of the non-aligned countries in Harare today the Prime Minister of Malaysia Datuk Sri Mahathir Mohamad said that the continued presence of Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea makes it impossible to establish a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality in South East Asia.

He supported the eight point peace proposal made by Kampuchean leaders in exile and asked that this represents an important milestone in the search of a framework for a comprehensive and durable political solution to the problem. Malaysian prime minister strongly urged Vietnam to carefully and seriously reconsider this proposal in the interest of ending peacefully their long drawn-out occupation of Kampuchea.

Guyana's Hoyte Urges Permanent Nuclear Test Ban
LD031359 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1202 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, September 2 (TANJUG) — The President of Guyana Hugh Desmond Hoyte has proposed to the eighth summit now in session in Harare that the non-aligned make an appeal to the two super powers to proclaim a permament moratorium on nuclear tests and start a dialogue which would lead to an end in the arms race.

He spoke on various other world problems and supported an active assistance to the liberation movements in South Africa and the countries of the Front Line. According to Hoyte this assistance should be practical as to speed up the elimination of racism and apartheid.

Mozambique's Machel Outlines NAM's 'Key Role'
LD031212 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1033 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, September 3 (TANJUG) — The President of Mozambique Samora Machel said today in Harare that the Non-Aligned Movement has a key role in the struggle against polarisation of the world, in the process of decolonisation in Africa, and the awakening of the world conciousness on today's problems.

Addressing the eighth summit of the non-aligned President Machel devoted much of his speech to the situation in South Africa and demanded that the movement introduce collective mandatory sanctions against the Pretoria regime. He disclosed that armed bandits supported by the South African regime have caused damages to Mozambique worth more than 4 billion dollars or two times more than the whole external debt of the country.

Machel at the end of his speech gave support to the candidacy of Nicaragua to host the next, ninth summit of the non-aligned.

Minister Denies Al-Qadhdhafi To Leave 'Suddenly'
LD032325 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1703 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, September 3 (TANJUG) — Information Minister of Zimbabwe Dr Nathan Shamuyarira denied tonight reports that President Al-Qadhdhafi [title as received] of Libya was planning to leave Harare suddenly.

"This is not true", Dr Shamuyarira told a press briefing here.

Speculations were spread in Harare that Libyan president could leave the eighth summit and stories about that were published by some media.

Zimbabwean minister urged journalists not to be sensational or write rumors and asked them to verify what they write, because "we do not censor anything".

PANA Reports Libyan Demonstrations Held
MB031751 Dakar PANA in French 1405 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, 3 Sep (PANA) — About 200 Libyans demonstrated this morning around the international conference center where the proceedings of the Eighth Nonaligned Movement Summit are presently taking place. The Libyans, who shouted anti-imperialist slogans and displayed portraits of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, demanded a strong leader like Al-Qadhdhafi to head the Nonaligned Movement. The demonstrators, who wanted to gain access to the conference hall, were prevented from doing so by the Zimbabwean security forces. They then dispersed.

Al-Qadhdhafi To Continue To Aid 'Liberation' Forces
MB031109 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1054 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Sept 3, SAPA — The recent bombing of the Libyan capital, Tripoli, by the United States was a calculated move aimed at intimidating Libya to stop assisting "liberation" movements all over the world, the Libyan leader, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, said last night. In an interview with the Zimbabwean Broadcasting Coporation, Col al-Qadhdafi said the attack on Tripoli was unjustified, adding that Libya would retaliate should another invasion occur, ZIANA, the semi-official news agency reported.

He pointed out that despite its small size, Libya repelled and

destroyed a number of American planes during the bombing raid.

Col al-Qadhdafi said Libyan troops shot down 15 American planes and destroyed strategiec communications sites of the U.S. 6th Fleet when Tripoli was bombed.

He stressed that his country would continue to assist "liberation" forces in Africa because they were fighting for a just cause.

SWAPO's Nujoma Holds Press Conference at Summit

MB031609 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1545 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Sept 3, SAPA — SWAPO is prepared to negotiate with South Africa but not with the "puppets" of the Multi-Party Conference (MPC), SWAPO president, Mr Sam Nujoma said today at a press conference.

Mr Nujoma, who is attending the non-aligned summit, said SWAPO had written on three separate occasions to the United Nations secretary general expressing readiness to sign a ceasefire with South Africa as laid down in UN Security Council Resolution 435, according to a report from the semi-official ZIANA news agency.

"We are still ready to sign such a ceasefire with the occupying forces, but not with the MPC puppets, who have no power, and are just tools to be used in the manoeuvres and delaying tactics of the minority regime."

He denied that SWAPO had ever negotiated with the MPC. The abortive talks in Lusaka in 1984 "were between SWAPO and racist South Africa's administrator general in Namibia, who brought along with him the puppets of the MPC."

The Lusaka talks failed, said Mr Nujoma, because of the South Africans insistance on linking SWA/Namibian independence with the question of Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola.

Mr Nujoma denounced the introduction of such "extraneous and irrelevant issues" into the negotiations.

The "criminal policy of linkage" had been responsible for the deaths of many SWA/Namibians, and this was the "direct responsibility", not only of Pretoria, but also of the United States Government, he added.

He also condemned the "complicity" of the West German Government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl with the "aparthied occupation of SWA/Namibia," said the ZIANA report.

He said a high-ranking West German judge had been present at the inauguration last year of the "illegal transitional government" installed by South Africa in Windhoek, and that subsequently MPC figures in "the puppet regime" had gone to West Germany to draw up a constitution for SWA/Namibia.

"We are not fighting to liberate Namibia from South African oppression just so that we can become a West German colony," said Mr Nujoma.

He said SWAPO had taken the opportunity of the NAM summit to hold bilateral talks with various heads of state and officials present in Harare, and had been encouraged by the "positive response."

These NAM delegations "have expressed a readiness to increase their political diplomatic and material assistance to SWAPO to enable it to carry out an effective war of liberation."

He praised those countries which had decided to accord SWAPO full diplomatic status. Peru had announced this decision last night, said Mr Nujoma, thus adding its name to a list which already included, among others, India, Bangladesh, Yugoslavia, Gabon, and Pakistan.

Claims RSA Using Chemical Weapons

MB040457 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2132 GMT 3 Sept 86

[Excerpt] Harare, Sept 3, SAPA — South Africa was now using chemical weapons against the SWAPO forces in SWA/Namibia, the president of SWAPO, Mr Sam Nujoma, alleged in Harare today.

He told a press conference this afternoon in addition to chemical warfare, South Africa was allegedly now employing "Nazi-type hit squads to massacre civilians who support SWAPO," according to a report by the ZIANA news agency.

In Pretoria a defence force spokesman described the allegations as "predictable."

A senior SWAPO official later told ZIANA his organisation allegedly had evidence of South Africa's use of chemical weapons, especially bombs in the rural areas and camps.

"After every bombing incident, the victims bodies start to swell and they generally develop sleeping sickness. "It has since been confirmed that this is a result of chemical weapons," alleged Mr Hidipo Hamutenya, the SWAPO secretary for information and publicity. He alleged South Africa was now using the tactics which were also used by the Rhodesian leader, Mr Ian Smith, and Bishop Abel Muzorewa towards the end of the bush war in Zimbabwe.

It was also employing "gangs" like the Rhodesian Selous Scouts to move around the rural areas pretending to be SWAPO cadres, ZIANA reported.

Harassment of the civilian population had increased, he alleged, adding an interim "puppet regime has been set up."

Mr Nujoma said despite the latest offensive, his soldiers had downed four military planes and three enemy helicopters last month.

They also attacked several South African military bases inside SWA/Namibia scoring "major victories."

The SADF spokesman said the statements from Mr Nujoma and

Mr Hamutenya were predictable because of the Non-Aligned Movement summit currently in progress.

"SWAPO could not lose this opportunity to gain as much publicity as possible from the congress and this is the result," he said.

"South Africa's policy concerning terrorists and the countries which actively support terrorist organisations is well known.

"SWAPO's allegations about the use of chemical weapons is sick propaganda and is an obvious attempt to divert attention from press reports recently that the Angolan Government itself has chemical weapons, which they received from the Soviet Union," he said. [passage omitted]

Iran's Khamene'i Discusses 'Punishment' of Iraq
LD031746 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1630 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Reports from Harare say that within the framework of meetings between the leaders of the non-aligned leaders, Mr Khamene'i, our country's president, this morning met with Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni.

According to the report Mr Khamene'i said: In the meetings I had with heads of state in the past few days most of them confirmed that Iraq started the war and that it was the aggressor. Now the thing they talk about concerns what form the punishment should take and who should implement it against the aggressor.

The president of Islamic Iran also said: In this connection we are prepared to let others do the punishing. But if they fail in this regard we will do the job ourselves.

During the meeting the Ugandan president said: Your revolution is a popular and historic revolution. For this reason, imperialism was shaken by it. He went on: In Uganda we shall endeavor to emulate you.

Castro Interviewed on Nicaragua, Apartheid
LD031829 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1630 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Meetings held by Mr Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, with leaders of different countries, are continuing in Harare. Our president today, met and conferred with the leaders of Cuba, Yugoslavia, Ethiopia, and Uganda. In his meeting with Cuban leader Fidel Castro, which lasted for more than an hour, various issues including topics of interest to both countries, the international situation, the threats of imperialism against Third World countries, and the situation in South Africa were discussed.

Fidel Castro, today also took part in an exclusive interview with the voice and vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran. He stated that, in his opinion, nations that are preparing themselves to fight imperialism cannot be defeated, be they small or large. He added: In Cuba, we prepared thousands of men and women to stand in the face of these threats, and imperialism knows this very well.

In connection with the situation on the borders of Nicaragua and the U.S. threats against that country in the Carribean region, he stated: Nicaragua's situation resembles that of Cuba, which has, in the process of the past years, made great efforts to strengthen its positions. Nicaragua too, as a revolutionary force in the region, has tried to stand against imperialism. He added: I have confidence in the power of Nicaraguan forces to cope with this confrontation; if a country is ready to fight and wage battle with imperialism, whether it is a big or a small country, it cannot be smashed, and this reality is also applicable to South Africa. In his interview, Fidel Castro added: The apartheid regime is in the process of falling and it has no way of returning or surviving.

In connection with the talks he had held with the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Fidel Castro stated: In our meeting we discussed issues of mutual concern; the present situation of the Nonaligned Movement and various issues, especially the problems associated with South Africa and southern Africa.

Zimbabwe's Shamuyarira Reacts to U.S. Aid Suspension
LD040512 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1905 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Harare, September 3 (ZIANA) — The United States position against the Non-Aligned Movement has been consistent and Zimbabwe was not surprised by Tuesday's attacks at a White House press conference, journalists were told here today.

Minister of Information Dr Nathan Shamuyarira told an eighth summit press briefing that, while recognising that aid givers have the final say over their money, Zimbabwe will not be moved or intimidated into adopting an "unacceptable" policy or posture.

The Reagan administration spokesman announced that disbursement of U.S. dollars 13.5-million of the U.S. dollars 20-million aid pledged to Zimbabwe for 1986 has been suspended.

"From the very beginning the United States has been against NAM. When the movement was first launched in 1961, John Foster Dulles rejected it as immoral", said Dr Shamuyarira. Since then, he said, the U.S. position has been "consistent".

Meanwhile messages of support are pouring in from delegates in response to the American attack and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, now chairman of the movement, is expected to react to the State Department move later this week.

Dr Shamuyarira said the eighth summit was expected to be a turning point for the NAM, not only because of the focus on southern Africa, but a host of other issues. [passage omitted]

"This summit will make a strong impact on the history of NAM and will be a turning point for the movement", he said.

Political, Economic Committees Work on Documents
LD032124 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1204 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, September 3 (TANJUG) — Parallel with the plenary session at the conference center in Harare work in the Political and Economic Committees is continuing. The two committees are working out the final version of the draft of the document of the eighth summit. According to diplomatic circles discussions are going on in a constructive and businesslike atmosphere.

The Political Committee has not met this morning as intensive behind the scene consultations are going on on the wording of the part of the final document on Iraq-Iran war. Zimbabwe has proposed the formulation about the "deep regret of the movement for the starting and continuation of the war".

Economic Committee has continued its work almost throughout the night in working groups which are deliberating the resumption of north-south dialogue and cooperation of south-south.

The group discussing the south-south cooperation is concentrating on an action programme for economic cooperation among non-aligned countries approved at the meeting of the Coordinating Bureau in New Delhi. It is widely expected that this document will be, with minor alternations, adopted.

The main item in the discussion of the working group on north-south relations was the search of realistic ways to open a dialogue between the developed nations of the north and the developing ones from the south. Negotiating position of the developing countries was discussed. Consensus was reached on foreign debt, trade and raw materials, and on UNCTAD.

As far as foreign debt is concerned — the main economic problem of the non-aligned and developing countries — the draft text of Zimbabwe was adopted which says that debt is not only an economic problem but a political one. Debtors must — says the draft — repay their debts but the donators must have in mind the repayment possibilities and economic growth of debtor countries.

According to diplomatic sources, two new amendments have been incorporated into the economic declaration. There were some opinions that this two amendments should have gone to the political declaration.

One of the amendments is a Libyan proposal that economic sanctions of the United States against Libya be condemned and a proposal by Nicaragua on realisation of the verdict of the international court in the Hague on invalidity of American economic sanctions against this country.

Political Committee Discusses Afghanistan Issue
LD032005 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] The Political Committee of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit reviewed the issue of Afghanistan yesterday afternoon.

During the session, our country's representative [not further identified] made a speech in which he noted that although the subject was raised and various resolutions were being issued, the Soviet Union had not left Afghanistan yet.

He added that the Geneva talks on this subject have dragged on. This has become an excuse to continue the occupation of Afghanistan.

He added that the Islamic Republic of Iran calls for the immediate evacuation of Soviet forces, for the people of Afghanistan to determine their own fate, the return of Afghan refugees to their own country, and that another force should not replace the Soviet forces in Afghanistan. Iran believes that the issue of Afghanistan is a regional and not an international matter. It is necessary for the Nonaligned Movement to endorse the struggles of Afghan revolutionaries to liberate their country. Furthermore, the United Nations should review the issue of Afghan refugees and take serious steps to improve conditions for them.

TANJUG Rounds Up 3 Sep 'General Debate'
LD040047 Belgrade TANJUG in English
2216 GMT 3 Sep 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Harare, Sept 3 (TANJUG) — The non-aligned and other developing countries must persist in their struggle for new international economic relations and be more self-reliant, President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Sinan Hasani said today, taking the floor in the general debate at the Eighth Non-Aligned Summit in Harare.

At the proposal of the chairman of the movement, Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, the general debate today goes on without recess in order that all those who have applied to speak could take the floor. In the past two days, only 12 of the more than 90 heads of state or government who have applied to speak took the floor.

The general debate was today addressed also by Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam, who said that the strength of non-alignment lies not in military and political power, but in the equitable character of its struggle and the unity of all member-states. He pointed out the urgency of establishing a New International Economic Order, and stressed the importance of promoting south-south cooperation and collective and individual self-reliance.

Mozambican President Samora Machel stressed the important role of the Movement of Non-Alignment in the struggle against poliarization of the world, its support for the process of deco-

lonialization in Africa and orientation to the true problems of today.

Sri Lankan Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa condemned big powers' interference in the affairs of small states, be it in Asia, Central America, or the Caribbean. He asked the summit to examine the proposal to found a standing peace commission to help settle conflicts, particularly armed conflicts, between non-aligned countries.

Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed stressed the fact that the movement today rallies more than one hundred members, which indicates a growing wish on the part of countries and peoples to free themselves from the interference and domination of the Eastern and Western power blocs. He condemned the superpowers' rivalry in the production of nuclear weapons and praised the efforts of India, Pakistan, Argentina, Yugoslavia, and Tanzania which, together with some non-members of the movement, managed to prevent the disarmament problem from becoming the exclusive property of the superpowers.

Guyana's President Hugh Desmond Hoyte proposed that the eighth summit call on the two superpowers to impose a permanent moratorium on nuclear tests and to open a dialogue which would be conducive to curbing the arms race.

The Political and Economic Committees, which are coordinating stands for the final document, held their sessions parallel with the general debate. Intensive consultations are underway among the delegations on that part of the closing document which relates to the Iraq-Iran conflict.

The Economic Committee is working in two groups which are discussing the restoration of the north-south dialogue and the development of south-south cooperation. The first group has already coordinated stands for the final document relating to foreign indebtedness, trade, and raw materials.

Delegation circles inform that the draft economic declaration includes two amendments — Libya's proposal for the condemnation of U.S. economic sanctions against Libya and Nicaragua's proposal for respecting the ruling of the International Court of Justice in The Hague on there being no grounds for the U.S. economic sanctions against Nicaragua.

Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni stressed the need for the non-aligned to help in every way the liberation movements in southern Africa and the Front-Line countries in their struggle against apartheid and to enable the attainment of independence for Namibia. Africa should be united in this struggle, just as Europe was united in the struggle against fascism, he said.

Syrian Vice-President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam said that the Israeli regime is the twin brother of the racist regime in Pretoria. He stressed the symbolism of the moment — 25 years since the first conference of the non-aligned in Belgrade — and added that the movement cannot be efficacious without being committed to the principles of its policy.

Zairean Prime Minister Kengo wa Dondo called on the non-aligned to exhibit political and economic solidarity based on the authentic principles and goals of the movement and proposed the convention of a world conference on indebtedness.

Kuwaiti Deputy Prime Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad condemned the continuation of the Iran-Iraq war and proposed that a special top-level committee of non-aligned countries be formed to visit both countries and stimulate talks between the two warring sides.

Angolan President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos condemned in the sharpest terms the "cowardly aggression" which the racist regime in Pretoria growingly often resorts to against independent African neighbours, particularly against Angola and Mozambique.

Malian President Moussa Traore said that north-south dialogue is not enough to resolve the present economic crisis, but that it is necessary to find new mechanisms of cooperation among the non-aligned countries, themselves, and the other developing countries.

We must help each other if we wish to achieve better results, said the king of Bhutan, Druk Gyalpo Jigme Singye Wangchuk, in the general debate at the Eighth Nonaligned Summit today. He called for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Afghanistan and Cambodia, and expressed Bhutan's support to the Namibian people's liberation struggle and its full solidarity with the Front-line States in their opposition to the racist regime in Pretoria.

President of Burkina Faso's Revolutionary Council Thomas Sankara focused on Africa's economic development. Droughts, storms, and locusts affect us regularly but we are not fighting only these calamaties, instead of offering long-term development programs, the developed countries treat us in Africa in a way which is far from friendly, he said. Sankara urged the elimination of colonialism in Namibia and the condemnation of apartheid in South Africa,

Devoting the greater part of his address to the Gulf war, Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan urged the non-aligned countries to clearly and energetically stress the necessity of ending the Iran-Iraq war on the basis of the principles of the Nonaligned Movement, the UN Charter and international law. He also proposed the setting up of a committee comprising leading members of the movement and chaired by Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe to investigate which party was responsible for violating the 1975 agreement signed by Iraq and Iran in Algiers.

The peoples of Africa are prepared to fight until colonialism and apartheid are eliminated on the continent, Benin's President General Mathieu Kerekou stated. He expressed full support to the Frontline countries' in their resistance to Pretoria and urged solidarity with the peoples of Namibia and South Africa who are oppressed by the ruling white minority.

Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali urged the convening of an international conference on Palestine with the participation all interested parties, including the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). Ghali called on the Mediterranean countries to strengthen their cooperation and appealed

to Iran to accept mediation and negotiations for ending the Gulf war, a conflict which he described as a threat to the whole Arab world.

Indonesian Vice President Umar Wirahadikusumah said the conflict in Cambodia was at present the only obstacle to transforming Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability. He upheld the efforts for a peaceful settlement to the Cambodian problem, called for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from that country and supported the right of the Cambodian people to decide on their own future.

Wirahadikusumah confirmed Indonesia's candidature to host the next, Ninth Nonaligned Summit in 1989.

The last speaker in today's debate, Lebanese delegation head Dr Kahlil Makkawi, urged the nonaligned to render full support to the endeavours for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanon and for the country's revival.

The general debate resumes tomorrow.

3d Plenary Session Ends After 12 Hours

LD040507 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1953 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, September 3 (TANJUG) — The 12-hour non stop plenary session at the eighth summit ended tonight at 9:55 local time.

Argentine, Senegalese Presidents Depart 3 Sep

LD040509 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1552 GMT 3 Sep 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Harare, September 3 (ZIANA) — Argentinian President Raul Alfonsin was one of the first heads of state to depart early today as the Eighth Non-Aligned Movement Summit entered its third session.

CDE Alfonsin arrived here on Monday for the summit leading a 40-man delegation which included his country's foreign minister, Mr Dante Cabinto.

CDE Alfonsin was later followed by Senegalese President Abdou Diouf who was seen off at the international airport by President Banana.

Messages Sent Welcoming Convening of NAM Summit

UN Secretary General Sends Message

MB020604 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2301 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Sept 1, SAPA — The United Nations secretary general, Dr Javier Peres de Cuellar, has begun consulting the international community on helping the Frontline States overcome the effects of sanctions against South Africa. In a special message to the leaders of the Nonaligned Movement meeting in Harare, Dr de Cuellar said the international community should act to strengthen the independent countries in southern Africa which were victims of apartheid, ZIANA, the semi-official news agency, reported.

"The demand for additional measures, including sanctions, to dismantle apartheid has gathered a new momentum and the NAM countries, acting in unison and with the power of the human conscience behind them, can exert a very strong influence towards eradicating apartheid. The international community must act to strengthen the heads of the states of this region which are victims of South Africa's acts of destabilisation. They need to be helped to overcome their vulnerability and reduce their economic dependence.

I have begun a process of consultations in this connection," he said.

Dr de Cuellar said the SWA/Namibian independence question should be solved on the basis of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 435. "We must on no account relax our efforts towards that end."

He said though the sense of outrage against apartheid was now universal, the system has yet to be dismantled and replaced by a policy of racial equality. "No situation calls more urgently for such action than the situation of massive suffering and bitterness, bloodshed and conflict in this region," said Dr de Cuellar.

He said the Arab-Israeli conflict in the Middle East had an "explosive potential" with serious implications and repercussions. "It is increasingly urgent to find a way to overcome the present stalemate and revive the negotiating process with the participation of all concerned as soon as possible," he said. He believed UN machinery could be used effectively to seek a solution to the problems in the Middle East.

On Afghanistan, the UN secretary general said the world body was engaged in intensive efforts towards a negotiated settlement.

He said the situation in Central America had deteriorated because of the increasing intrusion of conflicting ideologies attempts to impose unilateral solutions and the use of force.

"It is an immense tragedy of our time that many of the states of the Third World are engaged in violent, fratricidal conflict with one another. Such conflicts spell ruin for the parties immediately involved and they also weaken the influence and cohesion of the Nonaligned Movement as a whole," he said. The UN chief said in addition to the regional problems, the whole world faced the "scourge of terrorism" and drug abuse and trafficking.

He said though most of the countries in the NAM had fought for their independence, some abused human rights. "I would appeal to the leadership of the NAM to exert their immense influence in promoting trends which will ensure a better and more observance of human rights in all the countries which profess adherence to the movement."

Dr de Cuellar praised the new NAM chairman, Zimbabwe's prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, for his statemanship. "The torch has now been most fittingly handed over to Prime Minister Mugabe. The process which led to majority rule in Zimbabwe ... constitutd a decisive victory of international statemanship in our time," said Dr de Cuellar.

Gorbachev Greetings Reported

MB010549 Harare Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] The Soviet leader, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, has praised the Nonaligned Movement an irreplaceable factor in international affairs, adding that his country will always seek friendly relations with its members. Comrade Gorbachev made the statement in a message released by the Soviet news agency, TASS, to the Nonaligned Movement. He said the Soviet Union regards the Nonaligned Movement as a strong force standing in opposition to war and aggression, imperialism, colonialism, and racism. Comrade Gorbachev expressed the hope that participants to the Nonaligned Movement summit will appreciate the extension of Moscow's unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests until 1 January next year.

GDR's Honecker Sends Message

MB011232 Harare Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] The president of the German Democratic Republic, GDR, Comrade Erich Honecker, has described the Nonaligned Movement as an important and constructive force in international relations. In a message to Comrade Mugabe, Comrade Honecker stressed the deep respect of the GDR for the movement's work for peace and progress.

The message said the GDR is working vigorously to end the arms race on earth and welcomes the initiative of NAM countries in this direction. He said the GDR demands the immediate removal of the apartheid regime, and also demands comprehensive sanctions against the Pretoria apartheid regime.

Romania's Ceausescu Greets Summit

MB020541 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2315 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Sept 1, SAPA — Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu today condemned apartheid. He condemned "the repressive steps undertaken ... in South Africa against the majority population of that country" in a message of solidarity to the Nonaligned Movement in Harare, ZIANA, the semi-official news agency reported. He said he was confident the summit would take "important steps towards strengtheining the unity and solidarity within NAM member states and promoting peace, disarmament, understanding, and cooperation among nations."

Mr Ceausescu said: "The present conference is held at a time when tension continues to prevail in international affairs and people in all continents are faced with grave and complex problems." The fundamental task of our times was to halt the dangerous course of the nuclear arms race and set out terms for disarmament, he added. The president called for the Balkans to be turned into a zone of peace, free from nuclear and chemical weapons and foreign military bases.

ALGERIA

Abdelghani Meets Libyan, Syrian, Saharan Officials

LD031355 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
2200 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Algeria was represented at the 17th anniversary of the Libyan 1st September Revolution by a substantial delegation led by Mr Abdelghani, member of the FLN Politburo and minister of state to the presidency of the Republic, accompanied by, among others, Mr Khaldoun and Zouaten, members of the permanent secretariat of the central committee. During their talks with Libyan leaders, including Mr 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, the FLN delegation reaffirmed Algeria's support for the Libyan people, a target of imperialist provocations. The Algerian delegation also received in Tripoli Mr Abdullah al-Ahmar, the deputy secretary general of the Syrian Ba'th Party as well as the president of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic. During these talks with Libyan, Syrian, and Saharan authorities, the commitment and constant stand of Algeria toward these countries in the bilateral field as well as on crucial issues of concern to the Arab world was reaffirmed.

LIBYA

Jallud, Rafiqdust Mark Links, Seek Saddam's Demise

LD031751 Tehran IRNA in English
1737 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, Sept 3, IRNA — Iranian minister of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps (IRGC) Mohsen Rafiqdust told member of Libya's leadership council Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud here Tuesday [2 Sep] that Libya will certainly emerge victorious in its fight with the U.S.

Rafiqdust, here at the head of a delegation to participate in ceremonies marking the 17th anniversary of the victory of the Libyan revolution, stressed that Iran will continue to stand by Libya's side against U.S. threats.

The IRGC minister also briefed Jallud on the successful Iranian offensives in the northern sector of the Persian Gulf and in Hajj 'Imran and said that Iran's defensive war against the agents of imperialism and Zionism, and among them Saddam Husayn of Iraq, is not separate from Libya's fight with the U.S.

In response, the Libyan official said that Libya considers the Islamic Revolution as well as the Iranian struggle against imperialism as its own. He noted that the Tripoli government has been and will continue to be a staunch ally of the Islamic Revolution. Jallud described Iraqi ruler Saddam Husayn as the cause of tension in the Persian Gulf and called for a quick toppling of the Iraqi regime. He noted that the elimination of Saddam Husayn will be in the interest of all revolutionary people and countries in the region.

Jallud, Rafiqdust Meet Again 3 Sep

LD031854 Tripoli JANA in English
1739 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, Dulhija 29, Shahr al-Fatih 3, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud received today Mohsen Rafiqdust, the Iranian minister of the Islamic Revolution Corps and his accompanying delegation who are joining the Libyan Arab people in its celebrations of the 17th anniversary of the Great al-Fatih Revolution.

Rafiqdust Departs

LD031903 Tripoli JANA in English
1805 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, Dulhija 29, Shahr al-Fatih 3, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Mohsen Rafiqdust, the Iranian minister of the Islamic Revolution Corps, and his accompanying delegation left Tripoli this afternoon.

The Iranian minister gave a statement praising the deep-rooted relations that bind the two peoples of Great Jamahiriyah and Islamic Iran.

In his statement, he indicated that he and his accompanying delegation have come to Great Jamahiriyah as envoys of the Iranian people and government to join the Libyan Arab People in its celebrations of the 17th anniversary of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution.

He also praised the courageous confrontation of the Libyan Arab people to the U.S. imperialist attack confirming the standing of the Iranian people by the side of its brothers in Great Jamahiriyah to repulse any new imperialist aggression.

Jallud Receives Sudan's Al-Banna, Delegation

LD031924 Tripoli JANA in English
1744 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, Dulhija 29, Shahr al-Fatih 3, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud, received today Idris al-Banna, the vice president of the State Council in the Republic of Sudan and his accompanying delegation who are joining the Libyan Arab people in its celebrations of the 17th anniversary of the Great al-Fatih Revolution. The reception was attended by the Sudanese ambassador to Great Jamahiriyah.

Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud also received the popular Sudanese delegation which is joining the celebrations of the people of Great Jamahiriyah of the 17th anniversary of the Great al-Fatih Revolution. The head of the Sudanese popular delegation affirmed Sudan's standing with Great Jamahiriyah's people against the imperialist threats of the U.S. terrorist administration. He greeted the brave standing of the Libyan Arab people in the face of the colonial plots, confirming that the Great Jamahiriyah's people is building the Arab nation's glory.

Receives Palestinians

LD032204 Tripoli JANA in English
1738 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, Dulhija 29, Shahr al-Fatih 3, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud received at noon today a delegation from the Palestine National Salvation Front which is joining the Libyan Arab People's celebrations of the 17th anniversary of the Great al-Fatih Revolution.

People's Committee Seeks Proof of U.S. 'Claims'

LD301348 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Statement issued by the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison; date not given — announcer-read]

[Text] Within the framework of its series of aggressive and terroristic actions against the Libyan Arab people and its revolutionary command, the U.S. Administration has been trying to delude world public opinion with flimsy pretexts aiming at influencing it and creating favorable conditions for aggression against the Great Jamahiriyah. It claims that it has definite proof and information about terrorist actions which Libya will carry out against U.S. citizens and targets.

The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison categorically denies these false claims. It also wishes to make clear to the international community that the Jamahiriyah has no information or knowledge of persons carrying out or intending to carry such actions.

We ask the U.S. Administration to present the proofs and evidence and name the persons the U.S. Administration claims to be entrusted with carrying out such actions, their places of stay and any other specific and true information it may have so that they may be exposed and arrested and their identities determined and thereby abort their actions before they commit them and bring them to trial in front of world public opinion.

With our proposal, we are providing the world with an opportunity to abort the terroristic actions alleged by the United States and at the same time save the world from the dangers of the destructive U.S. aggression which threatens world peace and security and that of the Mediterranean.

Out of its responsibility as a permanent member of the UN Security Council for the safeguarding of international peace and security, the United States should cooperate with the international community to achieve this objective.

In this regard, the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison is anxious to show world public opinion that the Jamahiriyah rejects terrorism outright, on the basis that the Libyan Arab people are the first victims of terrorism, particularly state terrorism, and that the human losses and devastation they suffered as a result of these terrorist practices give them a vital, direct interest in the elimination of all forms of terrorism, including the state terrorism.

In view of this, we challenge the U.S. Administration to produce any true proofs or information about any terrorist actions it claims Libya is planning. Likewise, if the U.S. Administration fails to produce such convincing proofs and information, we would ask the international community to bear witness to the attitude of the U.S. Administration and to its false claims. We ask international public opinion to bear witness to the organized state terrorism being practiced by the United States against the Libyan Arab people and to pass sentence on the terrorist practices of the U.S. Administration which conflict with all international laws and norms.

In affirmation of this, the People's Committee of the People's Bureau hopes that the Western governments and states will reply to the note from this bureau which was delivered to them earlier concerning the U.S. allegations and the accusations against the Great Jamahiriyah concerning terroristic practices. We adhere to this demand of ours, because the full truth will become clear to public opinion and it will also become clear who is the one that practices organized state terrorism.

Let it be clear to the international community, if the U.S. Administration fails to provide proofs and certified information about the acts it unjustly and wrongly accuses Libya of, the matter will then become one of inflicting punishment by the U.S. Administration on the Libyan Arab people because of their ideological and political beliefs — a matter which makes one understand that this administration has no committment to international entente nor respect for political systems and creeds, and peaceful coexistence among peoples.

In the face of these facts, it should be clear to world public opinion that the U.S. terroristic practices against the Libyan Arab people are no more than a U.S. act of imperialism and that Reagan is no more than a 20th century Hitler [as heard] who wants to destroy the world.

Unless the international community shoulders full responsibility for checking the practices of the U.S. Administration and its threats, the Libyan Arab people will have no alternative but to decide on confrontation and preparedness to accept death.

The Libyan Arab people cannot live forever under the threat of organized state terrorism which is directed against it from the U.S. Administration. Finally, we cannot permit the continuation of this situation, however far matters may go and whatever the results and whatever threat faces the world, particularly the peoples of the Mediterranean and of the region. In this case, the United States and the international community will be held fully responsible for the actions of the U.S. Administration which violate all interantional laws, conventions and norms.

The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, while explaining all these facts to world public opinion, firmly demands that the international community shoulder its responsibility to check the aggressor and punish it so that peace and security will prevail for all world peoples in general, and for the peoples of the Mediterranean in particular.

JANA Editor: NATO Norway Action Targets USSR

LD021000 Tripoli JANA in English
0825 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Oslo, Dulhija 28, Shahr al-Fatih 2, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Forces of NATO yesterday performed a landing on the northern coast of Norway and carried a dummy assault in an attempt to repulse any supposed attack from the Soviet Union.

NATO officials claimed that the basic aim of the Soviet Union will be preventing the U.S. supplies from reaching Europe via the Nordic countries. JANA's international affairs editor commented on this anti-Soviet Union attitude by saying:

"The military preparations and manoeuvres of the administration of child-murderer Reagan confirm that the U.S. Administration has completed its dangerous strategic plot which is aimed only to strike at world peace and security through the direct heading towards hitting Moscow and the socialist system's states".

JANA's international affairs editor confirmed that the repeated attempts from U.S. Administration that come in the form of military manoeuvres all over the world and the provocative statement the U.S. officials make are [words indistinct] to attempt to drag the world into a nuclear war in which the catastrophe falls in the first place on the West European states which keep the U.S. nuclear arsenal on their territories.

JANA's international affairs editor called on all peace-loving forces to stand with all force against the terrorist provocative plots of child-murderer Reagan against the peaceful nations that build their glory and future and which mad dog Reagan want to turn into a land defined by the American professional [words inditinct] in crimes they committed against the Libyan Arab people, the peoples of Vietnam, Nicaragua, Grenada, Angola and others.

Decries Maneuvers in Denmark, FRG

LD040709 Tripoli JANA in English
1750 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, Dulhija 29, Shahr al-Fatih 3, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Around 65,000 troops from NATO states — headed by the U.S. — will begin huge naval, air and land manoeuvres in Denmark and West Germany at the middle of this month.

These manoeuvres come at the end of a series of other manoeuvres the U.S. forces and the forces of NATO held in many areas of the world adjacent to the borders of the socialist system states.

JANA's international affairs editor commented on the new military manoeuvres by saying:

This new escalation in military movements of the U.S. forces and those of its NATO allies comes within the framework of a military programme set by the U.S. Administration's militarymen and aimed at hitting at the Soviet Union and the socialist system states. This dangerous NATO military escalation has coincided with the Soviet Union's initiatives calling for the banning of nuclear tests to remove the phantom of war which threatens humanity.

The international affairs' editor added that the new war strategy endorsed by Washington is the beginning in the implementing of a terrorist programme prepared in the U.S. "black" house, the U.S. war department and the CIA the aim of which is to create tension spots, striking Moscow and realising of the American dream of world Americanisation.

He warned about the seriousness of this new strategy which will lead to a universal war that threatens the world with destruction. He called on all states and peace-loving nations to unify their ranks to resist this imperialist danger and to save mankind from a universal war.

Further on Departures of Visiting Delegations

Bulgarians Leave 3 Sep

LD040523 Tripoli JANA in English
1737 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, Dulhija 29, Shahr al-Fatih 3, *Jamahiriyah News Service* — This morning Mr. Andrey Lukanov, the first deputy of the chairman of the Council of Ministers and the member of the Political Bureau of the Bulgarian Communist Party, and his accompanying delegation left Tripoli after taking part in the celebrations of the Libyan Arab people of the 17th anniversary of the Great al-Fatih Revolution.

GDR's Kleiber, Delegation Depart

LD031906 Tripoli JANA in English
1742 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Tripoli, Dulhija 29, Shahr al-Fatih 3, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Mr Guenther Kleiber, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers in the German Democratic Republic, and his accompanying delegation left Tripoli this morning at the end of a visit to Great Jamahiriyah during which they joined the Libyan Arab People in its joy celebrating the 17th anniversary of the Great al-Fatih Revolution.

Mauritanians Depart 2 Sep

LD031426 Tripoli JANA in English
0830 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, Dulhijja 29, Shahr al-Fatih 3, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Mohammed Ould Sidi, the member of the Military Council in Mauritania and his accompanying delegation left Tripoli yesterday evening after taking part in the celebrations of the Libyan Arab people to commemorate the 17th anniversary of the Great al-Fatih Revolution.

Polish Delegation Ends Visit

LD031925 Tripoli JANA in English
1736 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, Dulhija 29, Shahr al-Fatih 3, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — This morning Mr. Kazimierz Barcikowski, the member of the Political Bureau of the Polish United Workers' Party and the vice-president of the Council of State, and his accompanying delegation left Tripoli after taking part in the Libyan Arab People's celebrations of the 17th anniversary of the Great al-Fatih Revolution.

SRV Delegation Departs 3 Sep

LD031922 Tripoli JANA in English
1735 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, Dulhija 29, Shahr al-Fatih 3, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Mr. Huynh Tan Phat, the Vietnamese vice president of the Council of State, and his accompanying delegation left Tripoli at an early hour this morning at the end of a visit to Great Jamahiriyah during which they celebrated with the Libyan Arab People the 17th anniversary of the Great al-Fatih Revolution.

Syrian Delegation Departs 2 Sep

LD031437 Tripoli JANA in English
0831 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, Dulhijja 29, Shahr al-Fatih 3, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Abdullah al-Ahmar, the assistant secretary-general of the Syrian Ba'th Arab Socialist Party and his accompanying delegation left Tripoli yesterday evening after a visit to Great Jamahiriyah during which they took part in the Libyan Arab people's celebrations of the 17th anniversary of the Great al-Fatih Revolution.

MAURITANIA

New Ministers, Chief of Defense Staff Appointed

AB311455 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French
1430 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] The chairman of the CMSN announces: By decree dated today, the following have been appointed:

Minister of interior — Lieutenant Colonel Djibril Ould Abdallah
Minister of commerce and transport — Colonel Anne Amadou Babaly
Minister of water supply and energy — Soumare Oumar

The chairman of the CMSN announces: By a decree dated today, the following have also been appointed:
National chief of defense staff — Lieutenant Colonel Diallo Mohamed
Deputy national chief of defense staff — Major Mohamed Ould Lakhla

MOROCCO

Press Comments on Hassan Break With Libya

LD012035 Rabat MAP in English 1200

[Press review]

[Excerpts] Rabat, Sept 1 (MAP) — Today's major newspapers in Morocco devote their comments and editorials to King Hassan's decision to renounce the treaty of union concluded between Morocco and Libya on August 13, 1984.

"Morocco-Libya: Beyond the Rupture"..."A Logical and Perfectly Justified Decision"..."Let's Be Confident in the Future"..."The Moroccan People Cannot Accept That Its Sovereignty Be Trodden Down"...

These are some of the headlines of these newspapers, two of them publish the full text of the speech delivered Friday evening by King Hassan II as well as the text of the letter addressed to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi announcing Morocco's decision to cancel this treaty, also known as the "Arab-African union". [passage omitted]

For *L'Opinion* , daily newspaper of the Istiqlal Party (Nationalist-opposition) "Morocco could not and should not accept being accused of high treason by a country with which it was united by a treaty". The daily alludes to the wording of the joint communique released following Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's visit to Libya and accusing Morocco of high treason in the wake of King Hassan's meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in Ifrane late in July.

"Morocco, in organizing the Ifrane meeting has made a decision that it viewed as just", the daily says, adding "this decision did by no means harm whatever Arab country.

L'Opinion blames Syria for exerting its influence on its allies by making them "adopt positions that caused the greatest damage to the Arab cause". [passage omitted]

Al-Bayane, daily newspaper of the Communist Party, "the party of progress and socialism", while regretting this decision calls on both countries' to avert anything that would aggravate things or cause an additional deterioration and instead endeavor for the revival of the Moroccan-Libyan alliance". Despite these painful circumstances", the daily says. "The Moroccan and Libyan peoples remain brothers and solidary".

Al-Ittihad al-Ishtiraki of the Socialist Party "Socialist Union ofPopular Forces" carries the communique released by the USFP Politburo in which it regrets this rupture while stressing that "the Moroccan people cannot accept that its sovereignty be trodden down and be accused of high treason".

It also voices its confidence in the "common destiny of all Arab states and peoples and their determination to continue the struggle for unity and for the liberation of Palestine."

Al-Ittihad al-Ishtiraki also carries the different reactions on the Arab and international level following Morocco's decision to cancel the treaty of union with Libya.

SUDAN

Al-Mahdi Plans Iran Visit, Tehran Embassy Opening

JN021801 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic
1430 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, 2 Sep (SUNA) — Sudan and Iran have agreed that Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's visit to Iran will take place in November, the Sudanese Embassy in Tehran will be opened before the prime minister's visit, and that the two countries will exchange oil and commodities on mutually beneficial terms. This was contained in the press statement issued in Khartoum and Tehran today on Energy and Mining Minister Dr Adam Madibu's visit to Tehran which ended yesterday. The statement says the visit took place to strengthen political, economic, and social relations between the two countries. The following is the text of the statement:

Sudanese Energy and Mining Minister Dr Adam Mahmud Musa Madibu visited Tehran leading a high-ranking economic and political delegation comprising Faruq 'Abd al-Rahaman, under secretary of the Sudanese Foreign Ministry, and a number of senior officials in the economic, financial, energy, and mining sectors.

The delegation held talks with Iranian officials to strengthen political, economic, and cultural relations between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Sudan. The delegation was received by Majlis speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi, the mines and metals minister, the petroleum minister, the heavy industry minister, the economy and finance minister, and the acting foreign minister and held with them talks in an atmosphere of friendship and fraternity.

During the talks, the two sides agreed that Sudanese Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran will take place during November this year in response to the invitation of the Iranian Government; that the Sudanese Embassy in Tehran will be opened before the visit; on the formation of a joint ministerial committee that will meet in Khartoum in January of next year; that the Islamic Republic of Iran will help the Sudanese Government in oil exploration and drilling for crude oil by sending Iranian experts and specialists; and on exchanging oil and commodities on mutually beneficial terms.

The Sudanese side explained the developments in southern Sudan. The Islamic Republic of Iran condemned the imperialist conspiracy and world arrogance against Islam in Africa and expressed its support for the Sudanese Government in confronting the rebels, affirming Sudan's independence and territorial integrity.

SPLM Spokesman Says Dialogue 'Sole Avenue' to Peace

EA301529 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] A spokesman for the SPLM/SPLA again today criticized the decent decision by Khartoum to break off peace talks with the movement. Talking to a Radio SPLA correspondent, the spokesman said that Khartoum's decision was an impulsive move which had been taken on the spur of the moment and should therefore be reconsidered if Khartoum was genuine in its desire for peace. Peace, he said, was the only option Sudan has. The war, he continued, could never be in itself a solution to the conflict. It merely served through the hardship and misery it inflicts on the country to steer the warring factions towards dialogue, which is the sole avenue towards peace and reconstruction, he added. In conclusion, the spokesman expressed the hope that Sadiq's government would speedily review its present stand on peace to allow the restart of what he described as a constructive dialogue.

Al-Mahdi Confers With U.S. Senator Kassebaum

JN021126 Khartoum SUNA in English
1030 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Sept 2 (SUNA) — Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi met here yesterday — Monday — with visiting U.S. Senator Nancy Kassebaum who is the chairwoman of the Senate sub-committee for African affairs. The meeting discussed the situation of refugees in the Sudan and means of boosting the American-Sudanese developments in the Middle East. The premier briefed the senator on democracy in Sudan and outlined that Sudan hosted a great numbers of refugees in spite of its deteriorated economic situation.

On the same day Senator Kassebaum conferred with finance and economic planning minister Dr 'Umar Bashir. In a press statement, following the meeting, the minister said that he discussed with Senator Nancy [Kassebaum] the government policy towards maintaining peace in the country, Sudan's economic policy and the American aid to Sudan.

Kassebaum Denies Support for Garang

JN021835 Khartoum SUNA in English
1620 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Sept 2 (SUNA) — The visiting U.S. Senator Nancy Kassebaum, who is the chairwoman of the U.S. Senate sub-committee for Africa, has denied that her country has presented any support to the rebels of Col. John Garang.

In a press statement here today, she said that the U.S. believes that Sudan can play an important role in the region and that the U.S. is keen to boost bilateral relations with Sudan.

The American aid to Sduan has been decreased according to the decrease in the American foreign aid in general but the U.S. did not transfer any aid concerning Sudan to another country, she said. Senator Kassebaum stressed that her country will support Sudan to overcome its current economic and security problems.

It is to be recalled that press reports said recently that the U.S. has assisted the rebels of Col. John Garang, a claim denied by the U.S. senator in her press statement.

Al-Mahdi, Officials Discuss Relations With Uganda

JN031543 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic
1505 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, 3 Sep (SUNA) — Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has discussed the situation on the Sudanese-Ugandan border, the contacts being held with the Ugandan Government in this respect, and the diplomatic efforts being exerted to this end. This came during his excellency's meeting this morning with State Council members Dr Pacifico Lado Lolik and Muhammad al-Hasan 'Abdallah Yasin. The conferees affirmed that understanding prevails in the current contacts between Sudan and Uganda and that the situation will be completely settled soon. The conferees also reviewed a number of issues in the Sudanese political arena and the appointment of new governors in the regions which will take place soon.

Official Views Visit to Chad, Libyan Involvement

JN011529 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic
1430 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, 1 Sep (SUNA) — State Council member Dr Pacifico Lado Lolik said today Chadian President Hissein Habre asked the Sudanese delegation which visited Chad recently, and which was led by State Council members Dr 'Ali Hasan Taj al-Din and Dr Pacifico Lado, to convey a message to the Libyan president explaining his country's stand toward peace with Libya. Dr Pacifico added Sudan will begin contacts in this regard.

Dr Pacifico said Chadian officials explained to the delegation that solving the Chadian problem lies in the withdrawal of Libyan forces from northern Chad, after which a peace agreement with Libya can be signed and the internal problems in Chad can be solved with the various parties.

Dr Pacifico explained that the Chadian president expressed his appreciation for Sudanese efforts to end the Chadian problem. He pointed out that the joint Sudanese-Chadian committee on following up the progress of the Sudanese initiative will begin work within the next few days. His excellency said there is a program by the two governments to implement and follow up the results of the visit in all fields, particularly in the security and economic fields. He said officials of the Foreign, Interior, and Trade Ministeries will begin contacts with their Chadian counterparts to discuss promoting bilateral relations. His excellency added the delgation affirmed to Chadian officials the importance of a stable border security situation in bilateral realtions. He pointed out security problems ont he Sudanese-Chadian border have been contained.

Radio SPLA Reports Military Operations in South

Forces Kill 50 Government Troops

EA011550 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] More than 50 government militiamen based at Fangak have been killed and more than 60 others wounded in a battle with the SPLA forces of Fashoda Battalion under Commander Oyai Deng Ajak on 9 August 1986 just 1 km away from Malakal at (Ajang and Lelo). Three army Magirus trucks were destroyed.

Meanwhile, our correspondent says there has been sporadic gunfire in Malakal town by the Khartoum forces, lasting for about 10 hours. According to our correspondent, a number of buildings were damaged in the town. Hundreds of citizens fleeing from Malakal town are reported to have arrived in the countryside and are being resettled by the SPLA forces.

Ambush Kills 17

EA021557 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Seventeen enemy troops were killed and several others injured when they walked into an SPLA ambush between Marial and (Motyongo) village on 18th August, 1986. The ambushing unit of Wolf Battalion task force under the command of First Lieutenant (Majekjow) subsequently pursued the fleeing the enemy to (Fariyang), which it then shelled the same day. The enemy force had left (Fariyang) for the surrounding area in search of goods. [passage omitted]

Shell Terekeka

EA012334 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] SPLA forces of Zindiyyah and Hadid Battalion heavily shelled the enemy positions in Terakeka town 26th August 1986. The correspondent accompanying SPLA forces to Terakeka town says the enemy suffered heavy casualties in men and material. The operation was conducted by Captain Ruben [second name indistinct] of Hadid Battalion.

Increase Waw Activity

EA301458 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Positions of the Khartoum armed forces in the town of Waw have come under fresh attack as SPLA forces stepped up theiroperations in and around Waw. Radio SPLA correspondent in the area says two consecutive attacks were launched against enemy positions this week. On 27 August 1986, enemy positions at (Dagalina) Grinti, which is the army's GHQ, and the railway station were heavily shelled and raided. Fifteen enemy soldiers were killed in this attack and many wounded. Two Magirus trucks were also completely destroyed and five (?tanks) burned to the ground. According to the correspondent, this operation was followed up by another the next day on 28 August 1986, when

an enemy combat outpost manned by both police and army at Nazzarah primary school and the market was completely wiped out, following a massive attack by SPLA task force. Then enemy soldiers were killed and all the installations of the outpost seized. Two Land Rover cars and a lorry were also destroyed. The remnants of enemy troops fled west to Butri, where, our correspondent said, a search for them is still going on. However, before the enemy could escape, a police major by the name of Digango Adolongo and Sergeant-Major Muhammad Mawlid Deng had been taken captive by the SPLA. [passage omitted]

Shell Ayod

EA021622 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Excerpts] SPLA forces of Battalions 104 and 105 shelled Ayod town on 30 August 1986, destroying one building at (Taak) and an enemy anti-aircraft gun. Our correspondent has said that following the heavy shelling the police force at Ayod fled to the enemy garrison to seek refuge. [passage omitted]

In a related development seven government soldiers were killed when an SPLA mortar shell landed on the house they were occupying on 25 August 1986 at Bentiu Airstrip. An ammunition dump nearby was also destroyed. [passage omitted]

TUNISIA

Defense Ministry Confirms Lazraq Execution

LD031235 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1153 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Tunis, 3 Sep (TAP) — The National Defense Ministry has issued a statement saying that "an execution by firing squad took place yesterday, Tuesday, 2 September 1986 at the civilian prison in Tunis of Mohamed Ben Mohamed Ben Ammar Ben Lazraq following his conviction by the Permanent Military Court on 29 August 1986, under Case No. 49687, on the charge of committing the two crimes of joining a group of corrupted elements and positive participation in an act of premeditated murder, coupled with (?other acts) specified by the national security center at (words indistinct).

The Permanent Military Court of Tunis had sentenced him in absentia on 10 July 1986 in case No. 49510. When he was arrested, however, he pleaded against the sentence. Thereupon the same court tried him in his presence. The convict then appealed to the military court of cassation, which rejected his appeal. The president of the Republic also refused to pardon him.

N'uman Named To Defense Council Position

LD012310 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] His Excellency President Habib Bourguiba has signed an order charging Major General Ahmad N'uman with the task of permanent secretary of the National Defense Council in addition to his present tasks. The council meets regularly under His Excellency the president of the Republic and supreme commander of the Armed Forces and it includes the prime minister, the minister of the civil service and administrative reform, the minister of planning and finance, the foreign minister, the minister of interior and the minister of national defense.

KUNA: Former PM's Son Freed After 1-Month Detention

LD011905 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1745 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Tunis, 1 Sep (KUNA) — An informed source here said today that Tunisian authorities have released Mukhtar Mzali, eldest son of the former Tunisian premier, after having been found innocent of the "mismanagement" charge made against him. Mukhtar Mzali has been in detention for nearly a month following the aforementioned charge made against him in his capacity as the director general of the Tunisian dairy and milk company. it is not known yet if Mukhtar Mzali would retain his post.

WESTERN SAHARA

Algiers: 20 Moroccan Troops Die in Saharan Attack

LD031332 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Twenty Moroccan soldiers were killed and a great many injured in an operation by the Saharan People's Liberation Army on 31 August against the monarchist forces at (El Ferguen) in the Guelta region.

ETHIOPIA

SUNA: Eritrean Front Attacks Asmara Military Airport

JN021943 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic
1732 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, 2 Sep (SUNA) — Special forces affiliated with the Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] stormed Asmara military airport last night and destroyed a number of military planes at the airport as well as three military positions and fuel tanks and ammunition depots in the airport area. This was announced by responsible EPLF source to SUNA.

The EPLF source noted the operation lasted 45 minutes, after which the special forces returned safely to base while the airport area was on fire. The source added that this is the third operation carried out by the EPLF inside Ethiopian territory this year. He added that this operation coincided with the 25th anniversary of the outbreak of the Eritrean armed struggle.

TANZANIA

Malaysian Prime Minister Begins 2-Day Visit

EA031114 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili
1900 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam — Malaysian Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamed arrived in Dar es Salaam today for a 2-day visit to Tanzania. Dr Mohamed was received at Dar es Salamm airport by Ndugu Joseph Warioba, prime minister and first vice president; Ndugu Damian Lubuva, acting foreign minister and minister of justice; and other cabinet ministers. Dr Mohamed is expected to have a closed-door meeting with the party chairman, Mwalimu Nyerere, tomorrow morning before holding formal discussions which will be attended by officials from both sides. The Malaysian prime minister leaves for Zimbabwe tomorrow afternoon for the nonaligned summit which opened in Harare today.

Meets With Nyerere

EA040451 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili
0400 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam — The party chairman, Mwalimu Nyerere, has accepted the proposal to appoint him as chairman of the commission for cooperation among developing countries, aimed at bringing about development and seek ways of eradicating poverty in these countries. This was proposed to Mwalimu in Dar es Salaam by the Malaysian prime minister, Dr Mahathir Mohamed, who arrived in the country on Monday from Harare, Zimbabwe, where he attended the opening session of the Nonaligned Movement summit. A spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs confirmed yesterday that Mwalimu, who strongly supports cooperation among developed countries and who is fighting for a new world economic policy, has agreed to be chairman of the commission. Dr Mohamed left for Harare yesterday after holding talks with Mwalimu.

UGANDA

Al-Qadhdhafi, Thomas Sankara Due in Kampala 4 Sep

EA032010 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1900 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] It has been announced from the office of the president that Captain Thomas Sankara of Burkina Faso and the Libyan leader, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, will pay an official visit to Uganda tomorrow. The two leaders are expected to arrive at Entebbe Airport at 1100 am and will later proceed to Kampala city. The public is hereby asked to give the two visiting heads of state a rousing welcome by lining up at [word indistinct] road side.

NRA Confirms Trial for Officials in Shooting Incident

EA031318 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] The National Resistance Army [NRA] Council meeting under the chairmanship of President Yoweri Museveni has discussed the report of the commission of inquiry into the Wakiso incident and resolved that officials involved be tried under the NRA operational code of conduct.

A statement issued by the president's office stressed that the accident, which was accidental and due to lack of coordination and seriousness on the part of some officials, cannot be taken lightly in view of the fact that it resulted into loss of lives. However, the meeting noted that there was no motive on the part of any or all the NRA officers and NRM [National Resistance Movement] officials who were involved.

The statement said there was lack of coordination between the NRM secretary and the NRA headquarters before and after the movement of the school from Namugongo to Wakiso and between Bombo Barracks and the Army headquarters before the attack on the school at Lagenda forest near Wakiso. In the meantime, measures have been taken to reinforce and improve upon established procedures of communications and heighten the degree of seriousness in carrying out the duties and obligations.

BURKINA FASO

Decree Announces Members of New Cabinet

AB291955 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Decree issued by the CNR 29 August on the appointment of new Burkina Faso cabinet — read by Comrade (Yen Timite)]

[Text] Decree on the composition of the Revolutionary Government of Burkina Faso:

The president of Burkina Faso and chairman of the CNR decrees;

Article 1. The following persons have been called upon to assume duty as members of the Revolutionary Government in order to serve the militant people of Burkina Faso and to work at any time and at any place in conformity with the supreme interests of the people:

Minister of state, delegate to the presidency of the republic and minister of justice
Captain Blaise Compaore

Minister of popular defense
Major Boukari Jean-Baptiste Lingani

Minister of economic promotion
Captain Henri Zongo

Minister of higher education and scientific research
Valere Dieudonne Some

Minister of sports
Major Abdul Salam Kabore

Minister of territorial administration
Nongma Ernest Ouedraogo

Minister of external relations and cooperation
Leandre Bassole

Minister of peasants affairs
Leonard Compaore

Minister of planning and popular development
Youssouf Ouedraogo

Minister of water resources
Michel Kouda

Minister of agriculture and livestock
Jean-Marie Somda

Minister of information
Basile Laetare Guissou

Minister of national education
Sansa Da

Minister of health
Azara Bamba nee Lougue

Minister of commerce and people's supply
Mamadou Toure

Minister of environment and tourism
Beatrice Damiba

Minister of equipment
Moussa Michel Tapsoba

Minister of family affairs and national solidarity
Josephine Ouedraogo

Minister of transport and communications
Alain Koeffe

Minister of culture
Bernadette Sanou nee Dao

Minister of labor, social security and civil service
Fidele Toe

Minister of budget
Adele Ouedraogo

Minister of financial resources
Talata Eugene Dondasse

Secretary of state for justice
Antoine Sambo Komi

Secretary general of the government and the council of ministers
Ogtinga Congo Kabore

Article 2. The present decree, which supersedes all previous provisions, takes effect from the date of its signature and will be published in the official gazette of Burkina Faso.

Issued in Ouagadougou on 29 August 1986

[Signed] Captain Thomas Sankara

GHANA

Commentary Denounces UK Government Visa Decision

AB031558 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Hamidu Chodi commentary]

[Text] In a decision aimed at clamping down on what is described as illegal immigration, the British Government has decided to impose visa control of visitors from Bangladesh, Ghana, India, Nigeria, and Pakistan, all Commonwealth countries. Quoting figures, a spokesman for the Home Office is reported to have said that there has been a 50 percent increase in the number of visitors from the affected countries in the last year, which places a strain on immigration desks at the airport. As a result, there have been

long queues and delays in screening visitors to make sure that they do not intend to stay in Britain. Britain has been found guilty of practising discriminatory immigration policies by the European Court on Human Rights in Strasbourg, so that what Gerald Kaufman, the shadow home secretary of the opposition Labor Party said that the latest measures are racist in character, is nothing new.

From outside, the injection of such crude discrimination into Britain's immigration laws, was (?found) in the 1979 Conservative Party election manifesto. Also, 2 years ago, the exposure of the secret Home Office guidance to embassies and high commissions overseas, revealed that the system was biased to refuse entry. A report published last year by the government commission for racial equality after a 4-year investigation said racial discrimination still existed in Britain, 20 years after the introduction of legislation designed to eliminate it. In fact, in some ways race relations have worsened, with persistent violent attacks on Asians and Afro-Caribbeans. The level of discrimination in employment, housing, education, and elsewhere remains high, the report added, despite some encouraging signs. The commission also looked at a survey done by the Home Office at Heathrow Airport Terminal 3, and found derogatory remarks about Ghanaians, Moroccans, and Nigerians, and concluded that with the type of training given to immigration officers the result was flagrant racism. No wonder the release of the report coincided with the spate of attacks on immigration laws and procedures by various communities and organizations, and even dissenters within right wing policy-makers.

In a *West Africa* magazine investigative report on the alarming influx of Nigerians to the United Kingdom this summer, the Home Office was dismissive of any talks of political revenge that the introduction of compulsory visas for visitors from Asia and West Africa has anything to do with the decision of the governments of the five countries to boycott the Commonwealth Games.

Despite questioning and harrassment by immigration officers, custom and excise maintain that West Africa is not known to be a port of the traffic of heroin and cannabis entering Britain. What is certain however, is that the cost of detaining visitors who are refused entry is borne by the national carrier who, in the first place, has to ensure the admissibility of the passenger. The British authorities also make no distinction between inmates serving custodial sentences, those awaiting to be deported or being detained at establishments where all nationalities are held under prison regime while their cases are being considered.

As matters stand now, the number of immigrants entering Britain each year will be kept down and the climate of racial harmony, already in a bad state, will steadily worsen. Together in their different ways, Bangladesh, Ghanaians, Indians, Nigerians, and Pakistanis will continue to bear the burden of what Britain's imperial legacy was and continues to be. Any prospects for changes in the injustices under the present Conservative government remain highly unlikely.

Termed Administrative Move

AB031906 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Britain's decision requiring visitors from five Commonwealth countries to obtain visas before entering Britain continues to be criticized. The latest countries to do so are India and Bangladesh, both affected by the new measures. [passage omitted] Ghana and Nigeria however see the move as administrative and not political. According to an official of Ghana's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kofi Asante, the British Government is only insisting that visas be obtained outside Britain instead of at British ports of entry. This will reduce the embarrassment of deporting people in such large numbers.

The second secretary of the section of the British High Commission in Ghana, Derek Fisher, said more than 25,000 Ghanaians entered Britain last year, not only from Ghana, but from other countries as well. He said all categories of Ghanaians will require visas, but the High Commission proposes to give priority to bona fide businessmen and travellers so that they are not unnecessarily restricted.

PNDC Announces Libya To Reschedule Oil Debt

AB031850 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Libya has agreed to reschedule Ghana's oil debt of $26.47 million. It has therefore instructed its central bank to work out the detailed mechanism and advise the government accordingly. This was disclosed by a member of the PNDC and chairman of the committee of secretaries, P.V. Obeng, in Accra today. He said under the proposed new deal, Ghana will pay $1.5 million of the debt in the last quarter of this year and spread the balance over a 2-year period. He explained that the installment for the first year will be small, but will increase in the next year. Mr Obeng disclosed that the original interest free payments are still valid.

Ghana imported 360,000 metric tons of crude oil, and as of 30 November 1983, Ghana's indebtedness to Libya stood at $95.86 million. Under the agreement, Ghana was granted a year's moratorium. Each lifting was to be paid for a year afterwards. Mr Obeng said even under these liberal terms, Ghana paid only $7.68 million as of 8 July 1983. As a result of this, a PNDC delegation went to Libya to arrange a rescheduling of the outstanding debts. According to Mr Obeng, the Libyan authorities, in a further show of solidarity and economic support, rescheduled the balance to be paid over a 24-month period, beginning from June 1984. Repayments were made by the Bank of Ghana, according to these new terms, from June 1984 until December 1985 when it discontinued payments without any notification to the Libyan central bank. He said following repeated reminders to the Bank of Ghana, the PNDC decided to take the matter up. Mr Obeng stated that recognizing the tremendous goodwill and support the Libyans have shown as well as the continuing balance of payment pressures, the PNDC decided to send a delegation last week to discuss ways of rescheduling the debt.

World Bank Representative Arrives To Assess Economy

AB031619 Dakar PANA in English
1546 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Accra, 3 Sept (GNA/PANA) — The director of Country Programmes Department of the World Bank, Mr C. Koch-Wesser, arrived in Ghana last night from Freetown, on the second leg of a three -nation fact finding tour of West Africa.

He told newsmen that he was in the country to assess the second stage of Ghana's economic recovery programme and to find out how best the bank could help achieve the long-term objectives of the programme.

During his five-day stay in Ghana, Koch-Wesser, who said the bank's association with the country had been very productive, will hold discussions with government officials and meet farmers and small-scale industrialists as well as inspect some of the bank's funded health facilities and agricultural projects.

Malta Agrees to Trade Links; Delegation Will Visit

AB021912 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Ghana and Malta have agreed in principle to establish trade links in pursuit of south-south cooperation. The agreement followed talks in Tripoli between P.V. Obeng and the Maltese prime minister, Karmenu Bonnici. In line with the agreement, a Maltese delegation is to visit Ghana to determine suitable areas of cooperation. Mr Obeng welcomed Malta's interest in Ghana, which favors the country's export drive.

Earlier, Dr Bonnici told the *Ghana News Agency* that Malta is a potential market for Ghana's diamonds, timber, and gold. Malta buys her timber from South America and gold from the London market, and exports textiles and electrical goods. Dr Bonnici said Malta is building a transshipment center which could be used by Ghana for exports to the Mediterranean and Gulf countries.

GUINEA

Conakry Assesses Edouard Benjamin's East Bloc Tour

'Friendly' Sofia Visit

AB021640 Conakry Domestic Service in French
1945 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Within the framework of technical and scientific cooperation between Guinea and Bulgaria on the one hand, and Guinea and Romania on the other, a government delegation led by Edouard Benjamin, minister of plan and international cooperation, has visited Sofia and Bucharest. Listen to our special reporter, Ousmane Camara, reporting on the visit to Sofia:

[Camara] In Sofia, it was a working and friendly visit at the invitation of the State Planning Committee of the Bulgarian People's Republic. On 20 August, Minister Edouard Benjamin was received in audience by Andrey Lukanov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, and then held discussions with the various members of the State Planning and Commercial Committee. During these discussions, (Toya Dulev), vice chairman of the committee, briefed the minister on the Bulgarian economy, its prospects as well as its problems. The centralized planning system of the Bulgarian economy, its organization, its various structures, and how it functions were also explained.

Minister Edouard Benjamin briefed the Bulgarian committee's officials on the Guinean economy by laying emphasis on the recent reforms carried out in Guinea. He also explained at length the new decentralized contract planning system established by the Guinean Government and pointed out the role and the importance of private investments as the basic means to speed up the economic and social development of Guinea. [passage omitted]

In the statement issued at the end of the visit, the two sides expressed their common desire to exchange inforamtion on their respective planning systems and to reactivate trade between their two countries. In this connection, they noted that Bulgaria can supply Guinea with agricultural and irrigation techniques, power and telecommunications equipment, fertilizers, chemical and pharmaceutical products, canned foods, fruits and vegetables. As for Guinea, it can sell its coffee, [words indistinct] cattle cakes, and palm kernels to Bulgaria. Concerning what Guinea owes Bulgaria, the Guinean side once again reiterated our government's desire to pay the former regime's debts. It, however, stressed the difficulties currently confronting Guinea.

The two sides agreed to increase the volume of trade between the two countries by establishing contacts at the level of the organizations, enterprises, and chambers of commerce of both countries. They also agreed to hold the fifth session of their joint commission for cooperation during the second quarter of next year either in Sofia or Conakry. [passage omitted]

In the various interviews he granted the Bulgarian newsmen, the head of the Guinean delegation, Edouard Benjamin, expressed satisfaction with his working visit and particular optimism concerning the materialization of all the pledges made by the two sides. [passage omitted] On behalf of the Guinean Government, our minister of plan and international cooperation invited the chairman of the State Planning Committee of the People's Republic of Bulgaira to make a working and friendly visit to Guinea. The invitation was accepted and the date of the visit will be fixed through diplomatic channel. [passage omitted]

Talks in Bucharest

AB022140 Conakry Domestic Service in French
1945 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Edouard Bengamin, minister of plan and international cooperation, has returned to Conakry after visits to Sofia and Bucharest. Yesterday, our special correspondent Ousmane Camara reported on the trip to Sofia. Today, he reports on the visit to Bucharest:

[Camara] The trip to Bucharest was mainly devoted to the holding of the eighth session of the joint commission on technical and scientific cooperation. This session, from 26 to 28 August, took stock of the realization of objectives defined in the protocol of the seventh session, and examined its legal framework. Other issues of common interest such as financial issues and trade were also discussed during the session.

In a joint statement, the Guinean and Romanian delegations noted with regret that pledges made during the last session have not yet been implemented. In this regard, they feel it is necessary to initiate efforts to promote cooperation between the two countries.

The two parties agreed to take the necessary measures in this direction, notably the exchange of experts. It was agreed that before the end of this year, the Guinean side will submit to the Romanian party concrete proposals on projects in the mining, energy, building material, transport and industrial sectors. The two parties expressed their common desire to successfully implement the (Messerbi-Nimba) project. The Guinean party informed their Romanian counterparts of measures taken by the Guinean and Liberian governments to accelerate the implementation of this project. They agreed to do everything to ensure that the exploitation of the mine begins in 1989 as planned. I must recall that Romania owns 2.17 percent of the capital share of the (Messerbi-Nimba) company.

Examining the present level of trade, the two parties observed that this does not correspond to the possibilities offered by their respective economies. Concerning the payment for tractor spare parts supplied in 1985, the Romanian delegation stressed the urgent need for payment of the outstanding sum as soon as possible. The Guinean delegation promised to solve the problem between now and the end of October.

The Guinean side informed their Romanian counterparts of the participation of Guinean economic operators in the 12th Bucharest international trade fair in October 1986. The two parties agreed that the ninth session of the joint commission should take place in Conakry in the last quarter of next year.

Outside the deliberations of the eighth session, the minister of plan and international cooperation made contacts with Romanian Government officials. Edouard Benjamin was received successively by the ministers of foreign affairs, external trade and international cooperation as well as the chairman for the state planning committee. It can be deduced from his contacts that the Romanian Government is willing to maintain good cooperation relations with our country. [passage omitted]

The visit of our delegation to Bucharest took place in an atmosphere of frank cooperation and in a spirit of understanding and friendship.

LIBERIA

AFP Cites Report of Security Forces Alert

AB041406 Paris AFP in French
318 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Monrovia, 4 Sep (AFP) — Liberia's security forces have been placed on the alert following rumors of a coup d'etat or an imminent invasion, the independent newspaper *Suntimes* announced on Thursday quoting Justice Minister Jenkins Scott. While observers have noted the effective setting up of barriers and checks in the capital and its suburbs in recent days, the newspaper reported that the minister has suspended all leaves of members of the security forces. Mr Scott, quoted by the newspaper, stated: "We are taking the maximum preventive measures because the government cannot react to these rumors which jeopardize state security."

Still quoted by the *Suntimes*, Mr Scott added that the citizens must accept these checks which have been made necessary by these rumors. In recent days, vehicles have been searched at various checks in Monrovia and its suburbs by security forces who were looking for weapons. The minister also called on the citizens to cooperate with the security forces in order to avoid a repeat of the 12 November event, in reference to last year's coup attempt led by former Army commander General Thomas Quiwonkpa. "There are problems and differences," Mr Scott agreed, "but I believe that dialogue, discussion and the search for solutions must be preferred to confrontation."

Opposition Leaders Claim 'Mass Graves' at Prison

HK040136 Hong Kong AFP in English
0125 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Monrovia, Sept 4 (AFP) — Leaders of three Liberian opposition parties, released last Saturday from the country's inland maximum security prison at Belle Yella, said Wednesday they had discovered "mass graves" there and that prisoners had told them of random secret killings at the camp. William Gabriel Kpoleh of the Liberia Unification Party, Jackson Doe of the Liberia Action Party and Edward Kesselly of the Unity Party told a news conference that Justice Minister Jenkins Scott should spend a day as a prisoner there to experience the harsh conditions.

They also called on Amnesty International, the Liberian Council of Churches and the Liberian Bar Association to investigate "blatant violations of human rights" in Liberia and urged the closure of Camp Belle Yella and improved prison conditions generally.

The opposition leaders said the 24 days they spent in jail for refusing to pay Supreme Court fines for contempt of court for illegal political activity were "unjust."

Mr Kpoleh said the ruling National Democratic Party of President Samuel Doe should be charged with high treason for allegedly bringing in thugs from neighbouring Sierra Leone to harass peaceful citizens and destroy property.

He charged that Justice Minister Scott's order putting security forces on the alert since the politicians' release last Saturday was a plot to kill opposition leaders.

Meanwhile, the Supreme Court said it would issue a restraining order against Information Minister Momolu Getaweh to stay his "banning order" on the independent *Standard* newspaper here. Mr Getaweh fined the paper 1,000 dollars last week for publishing a rumour that Mr Kpoleh had died in jail. He threatened to ban the paper until the fine was paid.

Justice in Chambers at the Supreme Court Patrick Biddle said the ministry had no power to "punish or impose fines."

MALI

Labor Leaders Meet Prime Minister Over Grievances

AB031629 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Excerpt] The Executive Bureau of the National Union of Malian Workers, [UNTM] led by its Secretary General Bakary Karambe was received in audience this morning by the prime minister, Professor Mamadou Dembele. The audience, which took place in the conference room of the Central Executive Bureau, falls within the framework of making contacts and putting forward workers' grievances.

After congratulating the prime minister for the trust reposed in him by the head of state, Mr Karambe assured him of his movement's support, and his desire to establish a fruitful dialogue with him in the interest of workers. On his part, the prime minister gave assurances of his constant readiness and understanding, especially since the government and the UNTM share the same concern, namely, to give workers a standard of living commensurate with the demands of dignity.

At the conclusion of the audience, the UNTM secretary general briefed Amadou Sidibe on the discussions he had with the prime minister:

[Begin Karambe recording] We pointed out the problems confronting workers of our country, namely, delays in the payment of salaries, the level of salaries, our concern about the situation which prevails currently in the state sector, and the possibility of increasing salaries of workers of our country, because this possibility exists and we have the means to increase salaries. We discussed measures to be implemented to enable the government to increase salaries. These are the problems we discussed with the prime minister. We also discussed general issues affecting our country domestically and internationally. We discussed all these things with him, and we have the feeling that he understood us, because the prime minister gave us assurances. [passage omitted] [end recording]

ANGOLA

Savimbi Leadership Reaffirmed at Congress Close

MB020736 (Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 2 Sep (KUP) — Dr Jonas Savimbi was on Monday overwhelmingly returned unopposed as the leader of UNITA movement in a vote of confidence at the end of the sixth congress, during which Jeremias Kalandula Chitunda, former secretary for external relations, was nominated vice president of the movement. Speaking at a mammoth rally after the voting, UNITA's president stressed the importance of unity at all levels and at all times among those who aim to become free. Dr Savimbi then exhorted all participants to implement the decisions adopted during the congress.

LESOTHO

PRC Embassy Announces Donation of Corn

MB291243 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] The Embassy of the People's Republic of China announced today that the Chinese Government has donated maize to the Lesotho Government. An embassy spokesman, Mr (Chen Legan) told Radio Lesotho today that the 1,000 tons of maize are estimated at about $200,000. The presentation will be made this afternoon by the Chinese ambassador to Lesotho, His Excellency Mr Tian Changson, to a member of the Military Council, the Honorable Khetang Mosoeunyane.

In the past, the Chinese Government has assisted Lesotho to meet drought relief programs. In 1983, it gave a loan of $4 million to develop vegetable production in the country. The Embassy of the Republic of China [as heard] currently has 30 agricultural experts working in a number of places in the country, including Leribe, Mafiteng, and (Majametalae).

MOZAMBIQUE

Minister Claims Aid Offers Against MNR Received

MB311102 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Mozambique Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano said in an interview with *Agence France-Presse* in Harare that many countries are offering to fight side by side with the Maputo government against the rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance, MNR. Mr Chissano, who is in Harare for the conference of the Nonaligned Movement, said the offers had included the provision of fighting men and arms as well as other assistance. Mr Chissano said he could not confirm reports that India in particular had offered to send troops to guard the strategic road, rail, and oil pipeline linking the Mozambican port of Beira to Zimbabwe and other landlocked southern African states.

USSR Shipping Line To Begin Cargo Service

MB291304 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1301 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, Aug 29, SAPA — A Soviet state shipping line is introducing a regular cargo service between Europe and the Mozambican port of Beira, Zimbabwe's only ocean outlet independent of South Africa.

The Leningrad-based line Besta is reported by *The Herald* to have made the decision in July when Mozambican wharfage charges were revised. According to local agents Besta operated a service from 1983 to 1985 but it "fizzled out" when South Africa undercut Mozambican wharfage rates. Under the new arrangement, Soviet freighters will call at Beira once a month for containers and light bulk traffic.

Shipping agents in Harare have denied that all Zimbabwean cargo for Europe shipped through Beira currently goes to South Africa.

The conference lines and a Swedish company, Transatlantic, noted that they operate a "roll-on roll-off" (ro-ro) cargo service which calls at Beira every three weeks. Some 200 cargo containers can be loaded or unloaded at each stop.

All regular freight is taken from Beira to Durban where it is transhipped. Freight companies hope the situation will change by the year end when increased volumes of goods going via Beira will justify direct general freight.

Only eight per cent of Zimbabwe's trade went via Beria last year, the rest being railed to South African ports or Maputo over the South African transport system.

Since Mr Robert Mugabe's government threw its weight behind the campaign for comprehensive, mandatory sanctions against South Africa, local businessmen have made urgent reappraisals of Beira's potential.

NAMIBIA

SWATF Commander Says SWAPO Membership Drops

MB281237 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] The officer commanding the SWATF, Major General George Meiring, says he believes that SWAPO will not be able to fight for 20 years more. Interviewed in Pretoria, Gen Meiring said SWAPO's attampts to recruit members from the local population of South-West Africa/Namibia was unsuccessful. He said the organization's membership had dropped from 16,000 in 1966 to 8,000 at present. Since the establishment of SWAPO 20 years ago, the security forces had killed many insurgents. In that period, not more than 600 South African troops were killed in the war against SWAPO.

SWAPO Spokesman Says 580 RSA Dead in 7 Months

MB301215 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] SWAPO guerrillas have killed 580 South African soldiers in fighting over the past 7 months. This was disclosed by a spokesman for the Namibian liberation movement at a press conference in the Angoaln capital, Luanda, yesterday. In addition, four South African transport planes and five helicopters were shot down.

SWAPO Kills 5 Civilians in Ovambo Attack

MB281330 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1327 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Windhoek Aug 28 SAPA — SWAPO insurgents shot dead five civilians and seriously wounded five others in an attack on an Ovambo village in north-eastern SWA/Namibia on Monday, the SWA Territory Force said in a statement in Windhoek today. The insurgents were on a recruitment mission for SWAPO's military far east detachment, the statement said. They opended fire with AK47 assault rifles when the residents declined to accompany them to Angola, it added.

The dead were Mrs Nampula Haikondo, Mrs Naufika Haioo, Mrs Estela Naitembea, and two children, Enoike Abraham and Nagual Naukongo.

The SWATF said the number of civilians killed in SWAPO actions this year was 55, while the latest fatalities brought to more than 1300 the number of civilians who died in the 20 year old SWA/Namibian bush war. The number of insurgents killed this month totalled 40, which brought to 515 the number of insurgents who have died in action against the security forces to date this year.

SOUTH AFRICA

Ban on Reporting 'Security Action' Reissued

MB031711 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1708 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, September 3, SAPA — The commissioner of police today reissued orders banning reporting of "security action." General Johan Coetzee ordered that no journalist may be on the scene or "within sight" of any unrest, restricted gathering or security action.

Previous orders by him banning unrest coverage had not been properly promulgated, counsel for the minister of law and order conceded in the Natal supreme court recently.

The court action was brought by the country's English-language newspapers challenging those sections of the emergency regulations covering reporting of unrest. The case resumes in Peitermaritzburg tomorrow when judgement is expected.

Today's orders were published in Government Gazette number 10429, however, and were issued in terms of Emergency Regulation 7 (1).

The orders prohibit reporting — or commenting — on any security action without written consent from the commissioner or a commissioned officer of a force.

Security action was defined as:

— Any action to terminate, or which contributes to the termination, of any unrest;

— Any action to protect life or property in consequence of any unrest;

— Any follow-up action after any unrest had been terminated or ended, including any pursuit or tracking down of, or any other action taken against a person who participated or who is suspected of having participated in, unrest; and

— Any action taken under emergency regulation 2.

Regulation 2 empowers force officers to order people to proceed to a place and to apply force if such order is not obeyed.

"Security action" was further defined as any action involving the arrest of a person;

— On a charge of having committed an offence under the emergency regulations or the Internal Security Act;

— In connection with an offence committed during the course of any unrest or any incident arising therefrom or connected therewith; or

— Under a provisin of the emergency regulations or of the Internal Security Act.

"Security action" was further defined as any action by a force or a member of a force which on reasonable grounds apeared to be actions such as referred to above, or any deployment of a force, or of any vehicles, armaments, equipment or any accessories, for or in connection with any action referred to above or which on reasonable grounds appeared to be for or in connection with any such action.

The commissioner ordered that any journalist "gathering news material" on the scene or within site of any unrest, restricted gathering or security action leave the scene or remove "himself to a place outside sight of that unrest, gathering or action within such time as is reasonably required under the circumstances for such purpose..."

However, the provisions of this order should not prevent a person from being in his residence or from being on his way to or from his residence.

"Restricted gathering" meant any gathering in respect of which a condition had been determined under Section 46 (1) (II) of the

Internal Security Act, or a restriction or condition had been imposed or determined under Regulation 7 of the emergency regulations.

'Trouble' Erupts in Soweto as Mass Funeral Banned
MB040849 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0848 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 4, SAPA — Trouble erupted in Soweto today, the day on which the township planned to bury 24 people who died in last week's riots in White City, Jabavu, last week. The government has banned the mass funeral.

A stayaway was being enforced by youths who stoned trains carrying commuters to work and burnt, hijacked and stoned PUTCO [Public Utility Transport Corporation] buses. All entrances to the townships have been sealed off. Groups of youths gathered on street corners and erected barricades of rocks and burning tyres.

The people of Soweto last night decided to defy the ban on the mass funeral today after an urgent application brought by an Anglican priest, Father David Mdwe [name as received], to have the ban set aside was dismissed with costs.

The government, in an extraordinary government gazette published last night, reimposed emergency clamps to control press reporting on the funeral. The situation was tense today.

A spokesman for PUTCO, Mr Pat Rogers, said their service was only 50 per cent utilised. He said the company began operating normal services early this morning despite a 15 per cent staff stayaway and a 50 per cent drop in passenger loads.

"At about 6am trouble started in deep Soweto. The windows of a number of buses were broken by stone-throwing. One bus was burnt at Protea and another was hijacked," he said.

As a result, PUTCO pulled out of Dobsonville, deep Soweto and Meadowlands. Mr Rogers said the situation was being monitored, but it was likely that only a limited service would be in operation today.

Last night vigils were held at the homes of the dead and hundreds of people, mainly relatives and youths, were told that there would be no funerals today and that they should disperse. The mourners ignored the warnings and continued holding the night wakes.

In Mofolo South, youths blew whistles and barricaded the streets with rocks and refuse bins. By midnight some of the roads were impassable.

Streets leading to the homes of the deceased in White City, Jabavu, were completely barricaded.

The defiant stand was taken at a two-hour meeting held at the Ipelegeng Community Centre, in White City, Jabavu, which was attended by members of the bereaved families, priests, undertakers and members of the Soweto Civic Association.

It was reached hours after angry members of the bereaved families emerged from a meeting with senior police officers at the divisional police headquarters at Protea.

Family members had gone to Protea where they had been summoned by the police follwoing Tuesday night's ban on the funeral by the divisional commissioner of police for Soweto, Brigadier G.P. Laubscher.

It was the second time that the families had been to Protea, where earlier they had been told that a senior police officer who was to sign their applications to hold funerals, was away and would return at 1pm.

The ban published in the government gazette, is in terms of the Public Safety Act.

Members of the families told pressmen who had been waiting outside the gates for three hours, that the police had said no funerals were to be held today. They were also told that they could start burying their dead as from tomorrow — and could bury four people a day, excluding weekends. Police told them that each family should restrict mourners to 200 and that the funeral service should not last longer than three hours. They were told to apply two days in advance if they wished to hold a night vigil.

Copies of the government notices were delivered yesterday morning by police in plainclothes, to the homes of the deceased, to the undertakers and to three priests who are in charge of funeral arrangements.

The country's biggest black labour grouping, the Congress of SA Trade Unions [COSATU], had called on employers to begin to intervene "concretely" in the conflict between township residents and the local authorities, even at a cost.

"We would like to remind employers that the townships were created as dormitory ghettoes to house employers' labour force. They cannot pretend to be aloof," said a COSATU spokesman. It called on employers not to victimise workers who stayed away to attend the funeral.

"We call on employers to use their considerable clout to call for the scrapping of the black local authority system. We urge all concerened to recognise the Soweto Civic Association as legitimate representatives of the people of Soweto," said COSATU.

Staff and students of the Soweto College of Education were told not to attend classes today and tomorrow because of the expected unrest in the township. Headmaster Mr M.M. Morapeli told staff earlier this week that the college would be closed today and tomorrow.

Suzman Calls for Soweto Investigation
MB040545 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1844 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] House of Assembly, Sept 3, SAPA — The government should appoint a judicial commission of inquiry to investigate the causes and effects which led to the deaths and injuries in White

City in Soweto on August 26 this year, Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Houghton) said today.

Speaking in support of her motion calling for an investigation of the incidents in Soweto which led to the death of 21 people, she said it was necessary to find out what the situation was in the area and the relationship between the community and officials. It should be established whether the police had over-reacted and why residents had believed there were to be wholesale evictions.

She said the official version of what had happened that day differed greatly from the accounts of eyewitnesses. According to the Department [as received] of Information police had fired on the crowd after a handgrenade attack but residents said police had fired at them at random.

Mrs Suzman said she and Mr Rupert Lorimer, a former MP, had spoken at length to residents in the area. They had done so in different areas and at different times so there was no possibility of collusion and had been given a similar account of what had happened.

They had all said there had been no stonethrowing or petrol bombs but admitted that they had heard a loud bang which they had been told was a hand grenade. This had been heard three hours after the police had first opened fire. There had also been reports of a youth firing with an AK47.

She said residents had told of teargas being fired into houses and streets blocked off by police Casspirs. No warnings to disperse had been given and shots were fired from police vans.

"The people we spoke to were very bitter about the shootings and we heard over and over again they are killing our people, why do they kill our people. Many people were taken to a private clinic in Diepkloof where it was alleged that police or soldiers had pulled kids out of vehicles and beaten them. Many others refused to go to hospital because it is the practice to place persons shot in unrest related situations under arrest."

She said Soweto residents were caught in a terrible dilemma because if they paid their rent they were threatened with arson and if they did not pay they were threatened with eviction. Evictions should stop immediately and the government should arrange discussions with the leaders of the Soweto community, like the residents association. People had no faith in the council which was elected in a very low poll.

"Decades of neglect and of basing policy on totally unrealistic dreams of blacks as temporary sojourners in the urban areas have resulted in well nigh unendurable conditions which will take many years and untold millions of rands to eradicate.

"Meanwhile, shooting blacks in the townships will not bring the new hope to the African Continent talked about by the state president at the Free State National Party congress," she said.

Heunis Turns Down Probe of Soweto Events

MB031727 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] The minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, says the government cannot accept a proposal from the Progressive Federal Party [PFP] calling for a commission of inquiry into the recent events in Soweto. Mr Heunis said during the debate on the motion in the House of Assembly that legal procedures existed in terms of which events in Soweto could be judged. They included an inquest to determine whether somebody could be held legally responsible for the death of a person and normal judicial processes which could be initiated independently or could follow on the findings of a judicial inquiry.

SACC Criticizes Restrictions on Funerals

MB031601 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1459 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 3, SAPA — The state president, seems not to have heeded an appeal by the SACC [South African Council of Churches] to allow Soweto residents to attend the mass funeral tomorrow of 22 people killed in the township last week, the SACC said in a statement released in Johannesburg today.

"The restrictions by the government on the funeral in Soweto, which were announced on Sept 2, are an indication that the government is not prepared to respect the feelings, the mourning and the pain of the people of Soweto," the statement said.

The 22 people were shot "after pitched battles erupted when council law enforcement officers attempted to evict rent defaulters."

"Arrangements had been made by the Soweto community to hold a mass funeral. The SACC urged the government to allow the people of Soweto to bury their dead in accordance with their customs, traditions and religious feelings. Recognising that burials are a communal and religious responsibility for the entire community, the SACC urged that the full dignity of such an event be respected by no police and SADF presence at the funeral.

"In a statement dated September 2 the South African Police Driectorate of Public Relations isseud details that banned the mass funeral and imposed severe restrictions on the funerals of persons who had been killed because of security force action in Soweto. The restrictions applied to funerals in Soweto, Diepkloof, Meadowlands and Dobsonville.

"The Soweto community has indicated that they are determined to bury the dead in the best way they deem fit. The restrictions by the government on the funeral are an indication that the government is not prepared to respect the feelings, the mourning and the pain of the people of Soweto. The government will have to bear the full responsibility if this disrespect of human dignity results in further unrest.

"The restrictions are in contradiction to the principles of religious freedom which was celebrated and proclaimed only recently as a human right respected by the South African Government on the commemoration of the arrival of the Huguenots in South Africa."

Attempt To Overturn Funeral Restrictions Fails
MB040526 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0149 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 3, SAPA — An urgent application by an Anglican minister to overturn the ban on mass funerals of unrest victims in Soweto, failed in the Rand supreme court tonight.

Handing down judgement, Mr Justice B. O'Donovan said whether or not one agreed with the desirability or reasonableness of the regulations which prevented a funeral planned for 10am tomorrow the matter could not be dealt with by the court unless it could be found that the divisional commissioner of police who issued the orders had acted in bad faith or had applied his mind [as received] to the matter. The judge said he was constrained to dismiss the application, with costs.

The application was launched by Rev D.C.T. Nkwe, an archdeacon of the Church of the Province of South Africa and the rector of St Paul's Anglican parish White City, Soweto.

Mr Nkwe, was one of 50 ministers coordinating a mass funeral for people killed in Soweto on August 26. In papers he said there were 24 deceased, but counsel for the police said there were 20.

The planning of the funeral began on Friday. On Thursday the divisional commissioner for police in Soweto, issued orders preventing funerals for more than two people, attended by more than 200 mourners or held out of doors.

Mr Nkwe said he and his fellow ministers would obey the word of God in performing a proper burial at the graveside.

Mr Denis Kuny, SC, [Senior Counsel] for the applicant submitted the order was invalid because it was not clear, overreaching, and so grossly unreasonable that Parliament could never have contemplated giving the power to the divisional commissioner to issue the orders.

The judge said opinions may differ markedly on the desirability of the order which the commissioner enacted by the court could not rule on that, — the court could only interfere if it could be shown the commissioner acted with malice or failed to apply his mind [as received] to the matter.

Minister's Power To Ban Publications Invalid
MB040842 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0840 GMT
4 Sep 86

[Text] Pietermaritzburg, Sept 4, SAPA — Emergency powers which allow the minister of law and order to seize and ban any publication which he feels contain a subversive statement have been declared invalid by a full bench of the Natal supreme court.

Regulation 7 (1) (D) which allows the commissioner of police to make orders prohibiting anything which in his opinion is necessary to maintain public order or terminate the state of emergency was also declared void.

The full bench consisting of Mr Justice R.N. Leon, Mr Justice M.E. Kumleben and Mr Justice P.M. Nienaber also found that regulation 10 (B) which prohibits the possession of a subversive statement was also void and without force and effect in law.

Further on Court Ruling
MB040927 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0925 GMT
4 Sep 86

[Text] Pietermaritzburg, Sept 4, SAPA — The emergency regulations which allow seizure and closure of newspapers for publishing statements that the minister of law and order considers to be subversive, were struck down today by a full bench of the Natal supreme court. The court also struck down the regulation that prohibits possession of a subversive statement.

The action, brought by several newspaper groups, challenged the validity of regulation 7 to 12 of the emergency regulations that came into force on June 12. Today's judgment, describing some of the regulations as oppressive and horrendous, declared invalid regulations 7(1) (D), 10(B), 11 and 12.

The full bench of Mr Justice Leon, Mr Justice Kumleben and Mr Justice Nienaber, did not overturn the regulation forbidding pictorial coverage of unrest.

A lawyer who specialised in newspaper law, Mr Peter Reynolds, said it also appeared at first sight that the judgment did not affect the validity of orders issued by the commissioner of police yesterday in terms of Regulation 7 (1) prohibiting the publication of news and comment about the actions of security forces in unrest situations.

Court Explains Ruling
MB040956 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0955 GMT
4 Sep 86

[Text] Pietermaritzburg, Sept 4, SAPA — Emergency powers that allow the minister of law and order to seize and close down any publication he feels contains a subversive statement have been declared invalid by a full bench of the Natal supreme court.

In a judgment handed down today by Mr Justice van Heerden, the full bench consisting of Mr Justice Leon, Mr Justice Kumleben and Mr Justice Nienaber found Regulations 11 and 12 to be void and without force and effect in law.

The judgment described emergency regulations related to the press as "objectionable" and "unduly excessive."

Regulation 7 (1) (D), which authorises the commissioner of police

to make orders related to anything which in his opinion is necessary for maintaining public order or terminating the sate of emergency, was also declared void.

The full bench also found that Regulation 10 (B), which prohibits the possession of a subversive statement, was void and without force and effect in law.

The urgent application challenging Emergency Regulations 7 to 12 was brought last month by South African Associated Newspapers, the Argus Company, Natal Newspapers and the Natal Witness against the state president, the government, the minister of law and order and the commissioner of police.

In the 54-page judgment the judges said regulation D contained the phrase "in his opinion."

They said that the phrase was coupled with a reiteration in substantially similar terms of the powers and purposes of the enabling section. This meant that the state president in effect vested the commissioner with the discretion to decide for himself what was necessary and expedient for the maintenance of public order, public safety and the termination of the state of emergency.

The judges said the commissioner was also given a free hand to decide for himself what form and in respect of what matters action ought to be taken.

The range of matters on which he could issue orders was not restricted provided he considered it expedient.

The judges said they had considered whether the phrase "in his opinion" could be legitimately removed from the section, but had concluded that it could not be.

Dealing with Regulation 10 (B) the judges said this sub-regulation had to be struck down.

They said the consequences of its application were so far reaching and horrendous that Parliament could never have intended or countenanced it. "The impact of Section 10 (B) is particularly severe for newspapers in view of the fact that such newspapers have archives and libraries in which no doubt there are old copies containing reports which were lawful at the time but now contained subversive statements."

The judges said regulation 11, which allowed the minister of law and order or a person authorised by him to seize a publication if in his opinion it contained a subversive statement, was objectionable and unduly excessive. They said that the minister's right to do so was not determined by any objective yardstick. It was sufficient that he was of the opinion that a publication contained a subversive statement.

The judges said it also entitled him to seize any publication which in his view contained any other information which might be detrimental to the safety of the public.

"One readily accepts that it may be necessary to take prompt action to avoid the publication of subversive matter and that suitable regulations to permit this may be necessary. This regulation, however, goes much too far."

The judges said regulation 12 went far beyond press censorship because it introduced catastrophic consequences far out of proportion to the act involved and to the interests of public safety which the measure was intended to secure.

The judges said regulation 12 was far more drastic in its consequences than regulation 11, because, if the minister found one issue of a newspaper or publication to contain what he believed was a subversive statement, he could seize all future issues and thus close down a newspaper permanently.

Orders issued by the commissioner of police in terms of regulation 7 on June 16 and 21 which prohibited the media from reporting on any unrest matters except with his permission, were also found to be void and of no force and effect in law.

The state president and his co-respondent were ordered to pay the costs of the application.

The judges said they found regulation 12 ultra vires because the minister of law and order was given greater powers than the state president himself had under the Public Safety Act.

They said the regulation was also void for uncertainty.

"We cannot believe that Parliament could ever have intended or could ever have countenanced such a regulation. It involves such oppressive or gratuitous interference with the rights of those subject to them that one can only conclude with confidence tha Parliament never intended to give authority to make such a regulation."

ANC Suspect Held, Arms Cache Found in Durban

MB031124 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1123 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Johanensburg, Sept 3, SAPA — A suspected ANC terrorist has been detained and a large cache of arms found by police in the Durban area, according to the SABC radio news.

The report, quoting police, did not say in what circumstances the man was detained.

It said the arms included limpet mines of a type similar to those used in an incident in Durban at the weekend.

Liberals Win Easily in Cape Town By-Election

HK040358 Hong Kong AFP in English 0354 GMT
4 Sep 86

[Text] Cape Town, Sept 4 (AFP) — The liberal opposition Progressive Federal Party (PFP) scored a runaway victory in two Parliamentary by-elections fought in the Cape Town area Wednesday, with no ruling National Party (NP) candidate contesting either seat.

In the Claremont constituency, the PFP's Jan van Eck polled 4,689 votes to 885 for Antony Liesegang of the Moderate New Republic Party (NRP), and in the Pinelands constituency, the PFP's Jasper Walsh won with 5,422 votes, defeating Norman Barrett of the NRP who scored 3,618.

Both seats had been vacant since February when former PFP and opposition leader Frederik van Zyl Slabbert and one of his deputies, Alex Boraine, resigned from Parliament because of the government's slow pace in reforming apartheid.

Neither result came as a surprise, although the NRP's poor showing appeared to indicate further loss of ground for this maverick of South Africa's white politics. With its small electoral base now mainly in Natal Province, the NRP finds itself sandwiched politicallly between the NP and the PFP.

Colin Eglin, who succeeded Mr van Zyl Slabbert as opposition leader, said after the results that the PFP, which has 27 out of 178 seats in the white chamber of South Africa's tricameral Parliament, was "back in business in a big way."

'Massive Voter Stayaway' Noted

MB040609 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0211 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Escerpts] Cape Town, Sept 3, SAPA — The Progressive Federal Party's (PFP) Mr Jan van Eck was headed for a runaway victory in the Clarement Parliamentary by-election over the New Republic Party's [NRP] Mr Anthony Leisegang when polls closed at 9pm tonight.

The election day was marred by a massive voter stayaway and the returning officer, Mr Ignatius Keyser, said shortly before counting started he expected a poll of under 35 per cent.

Earlier, despondent NRP workers at polling booths around the constituency admitted Mr Leisegang was "going to lose" but the candidate himself refused to concede defeat until the final result was announced.

The NRP leader, Mr Bill Sutton, allowed that "it's looking a bit uphill" for his man in Claremont.

One NRP worker was more frank and said he had "told Tony to put Polich on his face because he is really the dark horse in this race."

Voter apathy was so marked that by early evening PFP workers resorted to scouring popular watering holes in the constituency in a bid to get reluctant voters to cast their ballots.

Candidates and party workers offered widely differing explanations for the poor turnout.

Mr van Eck ascribed the tremendous apathy in the constituency to the lack of a serious opponent.

"It is impossible to fight against a shadow because voters don't take non-candidates seriously. People felt the elections would be a walkover so they simply didn't bother to come and vote," Mr van Eck said.

Mr Leisegang had other ideas: "The mass stayaway is a clear protest vote against radical PFP politics. Also, it is not fashionable to be associated with the NRP in this constituency.

The NRP machine will get going and win seats in the western Cape in future regardless of tonight's result," Mr Leisegang said. [passage omitted]

Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP MP for Houghton, said while touring the constituency that the voter turnout was shocking "especially in a country where most of the people are denied the vote."

SABC Commentary Says Africa Offered Lifeline

MB040549 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The strident rhetoric against South Africa in Harare this week was as predictable as was that against the other favored bogeymen of the Nonaligned Movement — Western imperialism and Israeli Zionism.

For many of the participants at the summit it also serves much the same purpose, that is, a resort to the age-old tactic of governments with acute domestic difficulties, of rallying popular support for opposition to an imagined external enemy.

It is no coincidence that it is from the most deeply troubled countries, particularly in Africa, that the angriest and most far-fetched denunciations have been heard.

South Africans, the target for most of the vitriol at this years gathering of the Nonaligned Movement, might have been excused for reacting with similar emotionalism. That by and large they are not doing so is of more significance than critics appreciate.

Those critics seem to be unaware that black Africa's plight, after years of steady deterioration, is now such that cool and rational responses have become imperative — for the survival of the continent itself, and for the maintenace of strategic interests that fundamentally affect global power relationships.

It is in these circumstances that a renewed offer of cooperation from State President P.W. Botha is especially noteworthy. Speaking in Bloemfontein he said: Let us, as the leaders of the continent, come together, here in Africa, to reflect on our own problems and seek solutions.

He was making the offer, he said, after a surpising response form African states to his earlier invitation to Western leaders for discussions on security and development in the subcontinent.

And he repeated South Africa's willingness to make available its technological skills and experience, its agricultural, economic and industrial help, towards the reviving (as he put it) of our dying

continent.

Among Third World experts who have been warning with growing urgency in recent years that Africa has reached a survival crossroads, probably none is more respected internationally than Rene Dumont, writer of a standard Western reference work on the continent. His latest assessment, expressed in a book just published, is bleak indeed. There is no hope for black Africa, Dumont states.

The situation is a disaster. Neither independence, nor aid, nor progress, nor years of prosperity seem to have brought to the black continent the slightest chance of emerging from its misery and escaping its slow suicide... selfishness, incompetence and the waste of natural resources effectively end any further hopes... the black continent is threatened with death.

It is only the African leaders themselves who can avert that prospect. Only they can take the decision to turn away from the politics of personal advancement and blaming scapegoats for their troubles, to begin the long and difficult tasks of rebuilding their countries.

Outsiders can at most offer a lifeline — stand ready to assist if there should be a reversal. South Africa has made such an offer. But it is up to them to choose between accepting the lifeline, or continuing with the trivialization of their situation that has marked the proceedings in Harare this week.

Top Businessman Comments on Sanctions, Education

MB030739 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1810 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Interview with Mike Rosholt, chairman of the Barlow group of companies, by John Bishop in Johannesburg on the "Network" program: date not given]

[Text][Bishop] Aaron Michael Rosholt — the name, by the way, is Scandinavian — is a 66-year-old Johannesburg-born South African. He went to school at Michaelhouse, studied chartered accountancy, and during the last war served as a lieutenant in the Natal Field Artillery. After the war, he entered the South African business world, and he is now chairman of Barlow-Rand. That is the largest listed industrial conglomerate in the country. By the way, it employs over a quarter of a million people, and has an annual turnover of some R12 billion. Chancellor of Wits [Witwatersrand] University, he is committed to the value of education, and he is behind the creation of the New Era Schools Trust [NEST]. And among his many portfolios, he is a director and governor of the Urban Foundation. Well, I spoke to him a few days ago.

[Begin video recording] [Bishop] Mr Rosholt, I must ask one of the country's great captains of industry the question about sanctions first. One presumes they are coming, but the two-part question is: Will they be punitive and will this country survive them?

[Rosholt] Well, they are certainly coming. I do not think anyone has any doubt about that. Whether they are going to be punitive or to what extent they are going to be punitive, we will know in the next few months. And we shall certainly survive them, but I am not one of those people who seems to think that because Rhodesia was able to survive for 15 years, we will be relatively unaffected. We are bound to be affected. I think in short term — provided always we can export a reasonable quantity of goods at reasonable prices — then we may even see a slight revival in the economy due to import substitution, due to the urbanization program which we are now embarking upon. But long term — I think if you remember this country is an international trading country — it is bound to have an effect. I cannot see us ever using our resources, which are material, both material and human, and which are considerable, without some measure of overseas capital, and certainly technology. I would think that one of the ...[changes thought] whereas we all have to buckle down, fight sanctions, get around them as best we can, I think that we must never lose sight of the fact we cannot afford to become permanently within the laager. I think that we must always bear in mind that we will have to reenter the international arena at some stage, and of course that will mean considerable political movement and reform.

[Bishop] But realistically, and pressing you on that, would not there, the day after sanctions are imposed, be countries queuing up to do the deal under the counter? You mentioned Rhodesia, and I think it is fairly general knowledge now that its tobacco crop was largely bought by a third party for export to Eastern Europe, among other places. What I am saying is, if we are so well developed, will the attrition not also go the other way?

[Rosholt] Well, again I say, short term we certainly will get through. But we must remember that Rhodesia was taking a terrible hammering in prices. And one does not know how much longer it could have gone on. I believe very strongly that in the long run we have to have some sort of accommodation with the international community.

[Bishop] Mr Rosholt, I think a couple of years ago, I think Barlows bought heavily into Britain. Now, there was some criticism about that, at least from the grapevine, if not out in the open. What did you do exactly when you went into a British company?

[Rosholt] Why, how do you mean what did we do?

[Bishop] Well, — was it a structure, a sort of flight of capital — what was it?

[Rosholt] No. You know, this is a relatively small economy here and any large company gets to the stage, at some stage, when its growth possibilities in an area are pretty well nullified and if you have a strong, young, keen management that is looking for growth you have to look away from here. So that it is by no means a flight of capital. In any case, I think our total overseas assets are only about 10 percent of our business, so that it is an exciting area, it is one which we hope will grow, but we are basically still South African and we always will remain. In fact, the constraints now against overseas investment with the rand at the value it is, exchange control, and the difficulty of selling South African scrip on any market overseas are such that it is very difficult to see

how anything meaningful can be done in the future.

[Bishop] In one of your recent speeches, you mentioned the redistribution of income. Now, some people, I think, have got that mixed up with the redistribution of capital. Would you take this opportunity to explain what you meant?

[Rosholt] Some of the media did not actually read my speech. But, anyway, what I was saying was that already in this country we have a very mixed public and private sector — in my view, too much in the public sector — and that when, eventually, the time comes when blacks participate in the central decision-making process, inevitably the balance will swing more towards the public sector. Now, the point I make is that, rather voluntarily than compulsorily, we should be looking at redistribution of income, but not just our present level of income, but an increased income, because I think it would be very wrong to demotivate the entrepreneurs and young people who are producing that income. What I certainly never said was that there should be a redistribution of capital, because that, after all, is pure socialism, and that can only lead inevitably towards a diminished income.

[Bishop] That leads us to — indeed, we are already with — black advancement. You come out strongly against a socialist system for this country, do you?

[Rosholt] Very much so.

[Bishop] But I think you are aware that many blacks, if we understand them correctly — perhaps sometimes led by some of the students at Wits University — believe that a socialist system is the one to have here. Now, how do you answer that?

[Rosholt] Well, it is very difficult. The truth is it is the wrong system. But how you persuade people is a very different matter. I mean, the proof is in every country to the north of us, where some degree of, and in most cases, total socialism has been introduced, to disastrous effect upon the economy. The problem is that black people are equating capitalism with the apartheid system. They are, they have been brought up in a totalitarian way, and they think that the free enterprise system is the equivalent of the capitalist system [as heard]. They have to share more in the fruits — they have not shared sufficiently in the fruits of the system in the past — they have to see that it is working, which it is not, at the moment, in this recession. We have to communicate that to them. But most of all, they have to see some success. They have to see themselves advancing to managerial positions. They have to see a lot of black entrepreneurs succeeding and making money for themselves. And until that happens, I think we have a great problem in selling the free enterprise system.

[Bishop] Yes, well, we have had the declaration that apartheid is outmoded and we have reforms in operation at the moment. Are they not true reforms?

[Rosholt] Oh, yes, on a socioeconomic basis, there is absolutely no question in my view that the government has moved a long way, and has given the private sector considerable opportunity to pass on those benefits to all population groups. The political area, of course, is a different one. It has not moved to the same extent. And I am afraid the two are now so interlinked that the one problem cannot be solved without the other.

[Bishop] You are used to solving problems, Mr Rosholt, in your distinguished career. Can this major problem be solved, the one of protecting minorities — that means the white people and others — in the future, vis-a-vis the advancement of blacks? I mean, can that be solved?

[Rosholt] Are you talking socioeconomically or politically?

[Bishop] Yes, socioeconomically and politically, if you like.

[Rosholt] Well, I am more competent to talk about the socioeconomic situation. For very many years, it will, and the very simple reason for that is that the two educational systems are so completely different [sentence as heard]. It will take a great deal of time for the able black child to be competing on an equal basis with the white child. But in the end — and I believe this is right — they will be competing on merit. It will be quite a few years yet. But at that stage it will be free competition.

[Bishop] Let us talk education, then. You are chancellor of Wits University, and you are a leading light in the New Era Schools Trust, which has been given some publicity on the SABC, among others. Just tell us about that NEST system for a moment.

[Rosholt] Well, you know that up to now the government has obviously not allowed any integration in the public school system. Very understandably, I think politically it will be completely unacceptable to most South Africans. But they have allowed a certain measure in the private schools, but not much. Up to 5 or 10 percent of any private school has been able, up to now, to admit black pupils. That has had a certain amount of success, but it has been limited. Now, what the government has enacted, in the last few months, is the ability of private schools to be fully multiracial. And NEST has been started on that basis. It is following the example — the proved example — of two external schools, that is, Maru-a-Pula in Botswana and Waterford in Swaziland which, from the start, have had completely integrated boards of governors, teaching staff, students, families. And they have had considerable success. Academically it has now been proved that the results are the equal of the best private schools here. In fact, the first woman Rhodes scholar in the world has just come from Maru-a-Pula, and she is a black girl.

[Bishop] Now these schools will be of a high standard, open to everyone. Those who can afford will pay, and they will have, I think, scolarships offered. and there will be no lowering of standards — because that will be the first charge levelled against you, the lowering of standards. And how do you answer the other charge — if it is there — that you are breeding elitism, that this is not a real situation?

[Rosholt] Well, it will be very difficult to deny that. I think that the fact that we will be allowing one in four pupils to come in absolutely free — and I think possibly it will be more in the final event — partly goes to disprove that. But they are experimental schools. The children will be picked, they will be academically bright, but the whole experiment is to prove that you can teach and allow children to grow up together and eventually not only

to achieve academic excellence but to produce moderate, well-balanced kids who can take their place in any mixed society. The elitism, I am afraid, will be an automatic (?label). They are small. These schools will only have 300 or 400 children. So they can only be looked upon as a proving ground.

[Bishop] Now an integrated society is Wits University, of which you are chancellor. And you know, of course, in the last few years, Wits has had a pretty rocky ride, as far as publicity is concerned. And that centers, I think, on trouble at Wits. And that centers at the door, really, of interracialism, some people would say. Black students have predominated, there has been violence on the campus. What has been going on there?

[Rosholt] I am glad you are wearing a Wits tie this evening. You know, I think in looking at it, you have got to accept that Wits is a microcosm of South African society. We are going through it, we are going to continue going through this turmoil. And Wits is just another scene. I think it is wise to get into perspective the fact that not all black students are radicals. And in fact we have problems, too, with some of our rather more conservative white students.

[Bishop] Yes. Can I just come in for a moment. You see, there is also a perception that the administration at Wits is soft on the black students, that they seem to get away with things. I mean, you know these accusations. Comment?

[Rosholt] Yes. I do not think it is fair. Let me just go on there. I think that Wits takes the line that it disapproves strongly of anything that inteferes with its primary role of teaching and research, that it disapproves strongly of any group of students preventing another group of students with whose views they differ or outside people with whose views they differ, speaking on the campus. In fact, they disapprove of everything that brings the name of the university, the good name of the university, into disrepute.

[Bishop] Are you selling that view? I mean, is that being put across widely

[Rosholt] I think it is, but whether it is accepted, I am not sure. But in saying that, I think one has to make allowance for the difficulties of the black students themselves. They come academically bright enough to gain admission. But they come from a very deficient educational background, and they are very well aware of that. They go home in the evening, most of them, to the township problems that we all know about, where study facilities are absolutely nil. They find it very difficult, under those circumstances, to absorb the culture and ethos of a white university. And they have another great problem, and that is that, being a student at Wits, they are considered to be elitist. They are considered almost to be part of the system. And I think they have to prove that they are really part of the liberation struggle. So, I have — whilst I get annoyed as anyone else — I have a great sympathy for the underlying problems that face the black students.

[Bishop] We have very little time left, I am afraid, Mr Rosholt. We could talk all night. Moving on to your management philosophy now, I have read something of that in one of the forewords you contributed to in a brochure. And I was very interested to read that you have firmly established that there should be decentralization of management, as I take it, that you should look at the creative skills of the staff, whoever they might be, and use those skills if you can. The only centralization that really figures is the money. You keep a tight hold on the distribution of the money. Now, this philosophy obviously has made Barlow-Rand big, and powerful, and successful. But could you spread that philosophy to other seemingly disparate organizations? I mean, is it a transportable thing?

[Rosholt] Oh, yes. Oh, I think so. I think that any organization, even a university, which has a spread of activity will never be run efficiently once it gets to any reasonable size if it is in a centralized situation. That is the theory. I mean, anyone would prefer to run a business himself. But you get to a size and complexity where you have to delegate authority, you have to pick the right people to run those businesses or whatever the institution may be, and you have to rely on them. You have to watch them, naturally, but you have to rely on them. And only in that way will there be growth within those areas. Now, the finances, I think, are a different matter. With finances, there are priorities. One of your business decisions at the center is: Where should the money be spent first? Because there are a number of people looking for it. And only one body or one person can decide where the money should go. And that is the reason we have not decentralized our finances. [end video recording]

Minister Comments on Low National Productivity

MB020716 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1733 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg, September 1, SAPA — South Africa was at the bottom of the productivity ladder compared to its most important foreign trading partners, the minister of manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, said in Johannesburg tonight. "There are countries producing five or six times more per worker than we do," he said at a National Productivity Awards function. Mr du Plessis said South Africa's lower production levels were jeopardising its competitive position on world markets. In many economic sectors wage increases had risen faster than productivity, he said. From 1965 to 1984 productivity rose on average by only 1.5 per cent per year, compared with an annual increase in wages of about 12 per cent, a survey by the Bureau for Economic Politics and analysis of the University of Pretoria had shown. Improving productivity was a government priority, Mr du Plessis said.

P.W. Botha Approves Pop Song Commissioning

MB021827 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1653 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] House of Assembly, September 2, SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today that he had approved the commissioning of the pop song by the Bureau for Information.

He said this by way of interjection during a series of supplementary questions dealing with the song, entitled "Together we will build a brighter future."

Earlier the deputy minister of information, Mr Louis Nel, said in reply to Mr Peter Soal (PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Johannesburg North) that the total budget for the production was R1,566,847.

Mr Nel said the production of the song was part of a communication campaign "which has as its purpose the promotion of better intergroup relations in South Africa and of the common commitment of the great majority of South Africans to a future based on cooperation and the peaceful resolution of problems."

The total campaign was also intended to improve communication on matters of national and community importance. He had invited an independent expert with extensive experience in the advertising industry to make an assessment of all aspects of the expenditure involved in the project.

"The expert found that, given the scope and the scale of the production, the bureau has received good value for its money and the expenditure, everything taken into consideration, was reasonable."

The funds for the campaign were approved by the treasury and had been allocated to the bureau for the financing of the song.

"Two approvals are involved: the broader communication plan was approved by a cabinet committee and after consultation with the treasury, the funds were approved by the minister of finance, and the production of a song was approved on an interdepartmental basis at official level and was then allocated to the bureau for execution," Mr Nel said.

He was aware that some of the names of the artists involved in the song had already been published in newspapers.

"I do not however regard it as fair to release all the names of those involved. Some of the artists involved have been subjected to threats because of their participation in this project. Athough the artists will be appearing publicly in TV advertisments, the bureau would not want to be seen facilitating the task of intimidators."

The total amount to be paid to the ten soloists and 41 members of the choir for the production of four three-minute TV recordings in recordings in nine different languages was R794,160.

"When considering this amount due regard should be given to the fact that agreements have been concluded with all the artists involved to secure world-wide rights to the production, including television, radio, theatre, newspaper and periodicals and any form of open-air publicity.

"In addition, the artists have renounced all royalty rights from the production."

In a supplementary question Mr Soal asked for the names of the members of the cabinet committee "who took the decision to proceed with this project" and also asked Mr Nel if he had been approached, or had heard of, any artists or musicians who were opposed to it.

Mr Nel said the committee had approved a "broader communication plan".

He wanted to make it clear that this particular project had not been before the committee for approval. The production of the song was approved at an interdepartmental level and allocated to the bureau for execution. The bureau had not been approached by any artist opposed to the project. He had read in newspaper reports that there was opposition, but he was "not officially aware" of this. All "reasonable South Africans", of whatever colour, should support the project and identify with the message it contained.

Mr Brian Page (NRP [New Republic Party] Umhlanga) asked if the minister of finance had kept his hand over his eyes as he signed the authorisation for the expenditure.

Mr Nel replied that Mr Page's question was "not serious".

Mr Koos van der Merwe (CP [Conservative Party] Jeppe) asked if the state president had given his approval to "this project to waste money".

Mr Botha replied in an interjection that he had.

Information Bureau Releases 3 Sep Unrest Report

MB031133 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1131 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 3, SAPA — The following is the unrest report of the Bureau for Information for the period from 6am yesterday to 6am today:

For the second day, no deaths were reported. Nobody was injured in an unrest-related event. Incidents occurred in only five of the 19 police divisions countrywide and in Soweto only two incidents were reported. Stones were thrown at a train, causing R15 damage, and R1200 damage was caused when a private vehicle was robbed.

The eastern province and the west Rand reported the most incidents, five in each area. In the eastern Transvaal the only incident reported was of stonethrowing which caused no damage and the northern Transvaal also reported only one incident.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

Rise in Business Confidence

"The sharp rise in the ASSOCOM [Association of Chambers of Commerce] index of business confidence during August was welcome news but not really a surprise," says a page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 2 September. The editorial says that "the improvement in the mood has occurred during the state of emergency, just as the collapse of confidence occurred before the emergency measures went into effect." Businessmen have been "seduced" by the demonstration "that kragdadigheid [show of force] is effective." *Business Day* believes that

the "state of emergency, the military action, the detentions, the police operations all buy an uneasy short-term peace at fairly high long-term cost." "Emergency measures quickly corrupt the security forces into believing that they are the masters, not the servants of the populace. The short-term results of vigorous security action tend to create a disdain for the more arduous methods of securing democracy." Following the economic rise, South Africans should "resolve to make of this easing of pressure also an opportunity to right deeply-felt and long-lasting wrongs. The bottom line of business life in this country is that if capitalism does not serve the people, capitalism will not survive."

BUSINESS DAY on Reform

"Government believes it is implementing reform. Some of its reforms have been real and welcome, but there is a growing perception that the programme has been stalled, that government either does not know what to do or lacks the courage to do what it knows it must do," says a second editorial on the same page. Referring to Nationalist newspapers the editorial says: "When faithful lapdogs begin to doubt the sense of purpose and the drive behind official policy, then malaise has turned to disease. Perhaps government will listen to its minions, and take from them the sensible advice that has been vainly proferred from other quarters for so long."

CITIZEN on Nonaligned Movement Summit

"South Africa-baiting and hating have begun at the Non-Aligned Movement's summit in Harare, which was specially chosen to host the summit to focus attention on South Africa's racial policies," says the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 2 September. The editorial comments on the hypocrisy of those leaders calling for sanctions against South Africa. Among those mentioned are: Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe who should "lift Zimbabwe's state of emergency, now approaching its 21st year;" Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi who "has been bloodily surpressing the Sikhs, who want an independent state of of their own;" and President Fidel Castro of Cuba who is the "arch-supplier of surrogate soldiers." The editorial says that "most of the 101 countries at the Non-Aligned Movement's summit are themselves either undemocratic, repressive, one-party States — or plain dictatorships. They have big mouths, often big beggar's bowls, and no great unity or achievement to show after 25 years of the movement's existence." *The Citizen* believes that South Africa will survive the "concerted campaign" against it. "Mr Mugabe will survive too, but we hope that he and those who think like him will get their comeuppance one day."

SOWETAN on Black Teachers

"Since 1976 when several teachers left the profession because of frustration and more often than not, the dangers that became part of the job, the lot of the black teacher has not seemingly improved," says the page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 2 September. The editorial says "one teacher said he feared the situation in the schools was almost the same throughout the country, including posts in rural areas. He said that as with other forms of unrest, instability was creeping into rural schools. We know that schoolchildren in homeland schools, for instance, have shown similar signs of restlessness as their colleagues in other parts of the country. Teachers invariably find themselves in a no-win situation. They have to contend with unhappy children, dissatisfied parents and a rather strict department." *Sowetan* believes that one of the more "upsetting features of working for the State is the employees' inability to form trade unions and address their problems. While teachers have had organisations, which performed in a rather timid fashion throughout the years, there is no supportive system for them".

Officialdom Blamed for Deaths

Nat Diseko writes in his "Nat on Tuesday" column on page 8 of *Sowetan*: "August 26, a day which has thrown Soweto into an all-encompassing gloom, may go down in history books yet to be written as our darkest day. Never before in Soweto's history has there been so much death in one single day." Diseko says "it is saddening that it seems human life in Soweto has devalued like the rand has. Residents and other observers have put the blame for Bloody Tuesday squarely at the door of officialdom." Diseko also points out that "many residents were afforded a sigh of relief when the council announced that it would not evict people — for a while at least. But it took a tragedy for the council to take this sane decision."

Democracy, Communication 'Key to Future'

"Two fundamentals hold the key to the future of South Africa: the ability to communicate and the ability to establish democratic structures," says the Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 2 September in a page 12 editorial. The editorial refers to industrialist Dr Anton Rupert saying that the " 'spiritual-political' leaders" of South Africa have a "particular responsibility." Failure to "make contact" " 'will bring about the destruction of our own part of the world in the name of Christianity.' " The editorial says the Nationalists "would like to believe that they are democrats" when "they are not really." KwaZulu Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi "warned that without one sovereign parliament there can be no democracy in South Africa." Buthelezi said that in spite of President Botha "having the courage to slaughter apartheid's holy cows, he was still living among the carcasses." *The Star* believes that the "spiritual-political leaders should do their bit, but only the Government can provide an effective framework."

Blacks To Take Leading Role

Canadian educationist and author of *Developing the Whole Individual in South Africa* Goodie Mogadime and Canadian economist John Bloomfield say on the same page: "The urgency for skilled South African blacks to take a leading role in instilling confidence and facilitating economic expansion is beyond question." They believe that there are two ingredients in the "receipe for success": "First in the education field the emphasis must be on creative childcentred primary education, and second, the contribution that exiles can make as role models and in the process of wealth creation." "There is a need for a complete overhaul of education in terms of curriculum development, implementation, strategies and resource materials in the classroom." "A further ingredient necessary in today's climate is the presence of appropriate role models: successful blacks whom the community can relate to." Mogadime and Bloomfield say that "it is all very well to emulate political leaders but the process of reconstruction requires a firm economic base" and in this regard exiles can play a key role. The majority of exiles

abroad have "managed to acquire negotiable skills enabling them to function and survive in their place of exile." The writers of the article believe that "the time is ripe for the return of the exiles."

CAPE TIMES on Tutu

A page 6 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 1 September comments on Bishop Tutu and says: "His style, though not cast in the orthodox mould many church people are used to, blends the colourful reality of his continent with the norms of an established church. Those who resent the bishop, whether through envy or straight racial prejudice, are making themselves look stupid by the outpourings of their spite." The editorial says that the people who are "seeking to hinder the arrangements" of the enthronement ceremony, are "advertising their own pettiness and bile. But let the dogs bark while the caravan moves on." *Cape Times* believes he is "a man of ability, relevance, dedication and far-sightedness. His sense of puckish humour is an asset in a country like this."

Youth Rebellion Examined

Political reporter Ebrahim Moosa writes on page 6 of *Cape Times* on two papers delivered at the Western Cape Roots and Realities Conference at the University of Cape Town last month by Dr Martin Hall and Professor Colin Bundy. Moosa says that according to Hall and Bundy, "state repression was the major cause behind the rebellion by youth in Cape Town in 1985-86." Dr Hall notes that "despite the rapid spread of the school boycott in 1985, at times 'student initiative ran ahead of the decisions of the elected leadership.'" Professour Bundy notes that "'immediatism — and impatient anticipation of imminent victory ... and a naive underestimation of the resources of the state'" were among the weaknesses of the student revolt. "Both Professor Bundy and Dr Hall agree that the state was the most effective agent of unity between the workers and students." Concerning the question of "alternative education" Professor Bundy sums up the state's contribution towards it: "'teargas, beatings and detentions provide a crash course in class struggle. There were thousands in Cape Town who learned the practical science of making a petrol bomb, the street sociology of taunting armed soldiers, the pavement politics of pamphlet distribution and slogan painting, the geography of safe houses and escape routes; and the grammar and dialectics of undercover operations.'"

RAPPORT on Township Unrest

A page 28 editorial in Johannesburg *Rapport* in Afrikaans on 31 August says that the news of the sudden rise in violence in Soweto must have "felt like a bucket of cold water in the face" for many people since the Bureau for Information has repeatedly assured that there is "remarkable calm in the country." The editorial says that this event should "bring home the realization that the apparent calm which we observe daily, is in shrill contrast with what is actually fermenting under the surface." The editorial says that "1 week's death toll in Soweto has made that all talks of 'normality' leave a bitter taste."

VADERLAND on Business Confidence

A page 10 editorial in Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 2 September comments on the increase in confidence which ASSOCOM noted and says that the "new confidence is nevertheless important because it indicates a reliable and solid improvement in business confidence." It is also important because it "comes in the middle of a cloud of pessimism which has accumulated in the last couple of years due to the recession, drought, the fall of the rand, the debt standstill, and depressing news about unemployment and insolvency." The editorial also points out that even though political confidence is important, business should realize that "political reform without a strong economy is not possible. It is for this reason that it can be hoped that the new confidence may again get the economy off the ground."

TRANSVALER on Boycott in Parliament

A page 16 editorial in Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans on 1 September comments on the partial boycott of the Parliamentary proceedings wherein the four opposition parties participated in protest against "an alleged delaying tactic" on the government's part to bring important proposed constitutional legislation to table. "In a sense, the opposition reduces the parliamentary action which concerns the country's whites, to that of a one-party state." The paper hopes that if the situation arose because of an innocent misunderstanding, that it be righted in the interest of democracy. However, if there is substance in the allegations then "the blame should also fall on the shoulders of the government."

ZIMBABWE

Nkomo Appeals for Cooperation With Mugabe

MB291242 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1209 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Bulawayo, Aug 29, SAPA — Zimbabwe's opposition ZAPU leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, today appealed to people of one of the worst areas of dissent infiltration in Matabeleland to cooperate with Mr Robert Mugabe's security forces.

The appeal is seen as positive evidence of the new progress in reconciling the two men, who have been at loggerheads since the collapse of Mr Mugabe's post-independnence "government of national unity," in 1982.

Mr Nkomo spoke at the installation of a chief of his own NaKalanga tribe, a people of Shona origin who are closely associated with the Ndebele. The ceremony took place in the Bulaima-Mangwe District, south of Plumtree, close to the Botswana border.

The verteran African nationalist, who began the fight to overthrow white rule 30 years ago, called on rural villagers to report "bandits and dissidents" to the Army since they retarded government attempts to develop the remote and drought prone area.

Security forces have faced chronic problems in the area beacause of the proximity of the virtually uncontrollable Botswana border, and the tendency of local people to hide the dissidents, who are their relatives.

Most of the dissidents are renegade former guerrillas of Mr Nkomo's wartime ZIPRA forces who deserted from the Zimbabwe National Army after 1982.

Mr Nkomo said the failure of local people to alert security forces hindered the "total eradication of undesirable elements among them."

The governor of Matabeleland South Province, Sen Mark Dube, who is a member of Mr Mugabe's ZANU (PF), spoke from the same platform.

Mr Mugabe reported a fortnight ago that unity talks with Mr Nkomo's party had reached a "critical stage" when he announced the release of four ZAPU leaders and six soldiers, who had been charged with treason over an alleged coup plot. An amnesty is being considered for other ZAPU supporters now in prison.

Mr Nkomo, now 67, is known to be eager to end factional divisions within Zimbabwe but difficult negotiations have yet to be completed on accommodating his lieutenants in Mr Mugabe's ZANU (PF) heirarchy.

Mr Nkomo's top military aide during the Rhodesian war, Mr Dumiso Dabengwa, is still detained under the state of emergency.

Mr Nkomo has denied that the reconcilation is only a temporary one to present a facade of national unity during the non-aligned summit.